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NATHANIEL WILLIS, PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER-OFFICE No. 4, CONGRESS-SQUARE, CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

No. 46 .- VOL. VIII.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1823.

Terms, \$5,00 a year, payable in 6 months, To Agents, every or \$2,50 a year, if paid in advance. 11th copy gratis.

Domestic Religious Intelligence.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF MASS.

The annual meeting of this body was held at New Bedford, June 24th, of the current year. A general account of it was given in the Recorder of the following week. We now furnish our raders with the most important parts of the "Naralive of the state of Religion," drawn up at that seeting, by a committee of the Association.

It will be remembered that the narrative comes down only to the month of June, and that the present state of many Churches mentioned in it, may differ considerably from their state then. Yet we deem it important to preserve the substance of the document on our pages.

In several important particulars, we have to state that no very material changes have taken place during the past year. The churches within our bounds, have, in general, maintained the uni-ty of the spirit in the band of peace. There has been at least, the status assertance on the ordithey have been blessed of God with more than ordinary efficacy. Sabbath Schools are very geperally established, and increasing evidence is afforded that they are destined to hold a prominent place among the means of moral reformation and mprovement. The monthly concert of prayer is observed in most of our churches and other occasional meetings for prayer and religious conference. The great cause of Christian benevolence eems to be gradually advancing inasmuch as the charitable associations of former years continue to operate, and in some instances with increased energy, and many others, particularly among females, have more recently come into existence. Among these, may be noticed several societies which have been formed, particularly in the western part of the state, auxiliary to the American ociety for meliorating the condition of the Jews. Several ministers have been taken off from their labors by death and dismission, and in some instances, others have been ordained to supply their places. By the aid of the Domestic Missionary Society, and other fountains of public charity, afew of our waste places have been built up, and restored to the enjoyment of Christian privileges. It does not appear that vice or error is on the

hope, that in the commonwealth at large, the cause of truth and righteousness is gradually gaining ground. From this general, and on the whole, encouriging view of the state of our churches, we would with devout thankfulness to a more particular natice of the progress of religion in individual congregations; for though we have now, as ever, much cause for humiliation in view of the extensive indifference which prevails towards the great conterns of religion, yet our God has been pleased, during the past year, to bestow upon us some precious tokens of his loving kindness. In the counto of Berkshire, some churches have received conaderable accessions, principally the fruits of formar revivals: the people of Savoy have been viated extensively by the influences of the Holy Spint; some special attention has existed in Williams.

whole, more prevalent among us than in former

years; and indeed though there are some places

which must be considered as melancholy excep-

tions to this remark, we are encouraged with the

fown; a few hopeful conversions have occurred, me among the students of Williams College. Within the bounds of the Franklin Association, towns of Buckland and Heath have experiexed copiously of divine influences. About one hadred in each of these places have hopefully In Heath, it is sated, that more than thirty bitherto prayerless fmilies, have, during the past year, established a omestic altar, from which ascends the morning and evening sacrifice.

From the Mountain Association we learn that he past year has been with many a year of re-In the town of Norwich, a revival commenced in the early part of winter, and has contimed to the present time without abatement, of which seventy or eighty are hopefully subjects. It his been marked by an unusual degree of deep and serious feeling, and with very clear and pracfical impressions of divine truth. There is also in Chesterfield, an unusual attention to religion, Mich is understaced to be assuming an aspect of easing inferest.

Within the limits of the Central Association of apshire County, the operations of the Spirit ng the past year have been signally manifestthe towns of Montague, Northampton, Hadand the West parish in Amherst, have been fled in a considerable degree with special diinfluence, while the towns of East Hampton, West Hampton, and South Hampton have shared more largely in the blessing. In the three mentioned towns, not less than 350 give ence of having felt the power of religion. The prit of God has also descended like rain upon Collegiate Institution in Amherst. Between inty and thirty of the students, are reckoned ong the recent subjects of grace; and not less eighty out of ninety eight members of this ation are hopefully pious,—a fact which no disting can contemplate without a lively feelof gratitude to God for the important bearing chit has upon the best interests of the church in the county of Hampden, though revivals of on have not been numerous during the past ar, yet several churches have, in this response on to speak of the goodness of the Lord .small parish of South Wilbraham, sevenme have been added to the church, as the fruit ecent revival, and others give evidence of North Wilbraham, Blandfold, East Gran-Westfield & Montgomery have all received Precious tokens of the divine goodness.

the Worcester North Association, Winchenhas been especially blessed, and some attenhas prevailed in Ashby and Royalston & conadditions made to some of the churches. From the Andover Association we learn that the year has been a time of refreshing to Phillips' ny. A deep and general seriousness has led among the students, and a number give ce of having passed from death to life.sperity of the Theological Institution conincrease, the number of students being he hundred and thirty; and at no precedfied have its members been more united Paloue in respect to the great objects of fession, and at none has it promised to a nore happy influence on the interests of

fon the Suffolk Association we have most inteas and animating intelligence. In all their there have been occasional instances of , while in some of them, there has been spiritual harvest. In November last, a revimmenced in Park street church, Boston, ap-ly in consequence of the formation of a Bible mong the young. It soon extended to the ath Church and society, the Union church ety, the societies to which the Rev. Mr.

Jenks preaches, and the first Congregational church and Society in Charlestown. There have been occasional instances of awakening and conversion in other societies in Boston, though the work has in other societies in Boston, though the work has been chiefly confined to those above mentioned.

—To Park street church forty-six have been added, and probably one hundred more in the Society give evidence of having felt the power of the gospel. To the Old South church thirty have already been added, and perhaps forty more indulge the hope of piety. In the first Congregational society in Charlestown, from fifty to eighty have become hopefully pious: thirty-four have already come hopefully pious: thirty-four have already professed religion. At the united enquiry meetings of the four Congregational societies in Bos-tan 's which this work has extended, though the exact number who have attended the several meetings has not been ascertained, it is known to have exceeded three hundred. The friends of Zion in these several churches, are unusually ac-tive, and seem willing to spend and be spent, for the promotion of this most benevolent cause. Associations for prayer and religious conversation and instruction have been numerously attended, and followed by the happiest effects. It is be-lieved there have een so by a more efficacious means of promoting this work, tuan the institution of classes for the study of the Bible. This interesting revival, we are happy to learn, is still in a progressive state; and while we desire ourselves to be fervent in prayer that this work of Divine

In several churches in the Union Association, there are indications of an approaching revival: and in the first church in Randolph, and the Tri-nitarian Congregational church in South Bridgwater, there has been a powerful effusion of the Holy Spirit. In the former somewhat more than seventy, and in the latter about forty give evidence of piety. It is worthy of notice, and an interesting comment upon the institution, that in the latter-Congregation, as in a former case, the first indications of a work of Divine grace were given in a Bible Class; and that more than two thirds of its members are reckoned among the hopeful subjects of this revival.

grace which has for its theatre so important and

interesting a portion of our country, may continue

and increase, we would affectionataly call upon

all our fellow Christians to be importunate at

the throne of grace, that these divine influences

may not be withdrawn, till that whole region

shall exhibit the beauty and verdure of the gar-

In the Old Colony Association, the towns of Wareham, Rochester, and especially New Bedford, have experienced the reviving energies of God's grace. In the last mentioned place thirty have given themselves to God by a public profession, and others indulge a hope. In New Bedford, and some few other places in the neighbourhood, the churches have come into the practice of observing the first day of the year, as a season of fasting and prayer, with special reference to the revival of God's work; a measure which this body cordially approve, as calculated to bring some of our most solemn and affecting recollections in aid of our own spiritual improvement, and

of the more extensive prevalence of vital piety. In the Barnstable Association there has been an interesting revival in the Church at Sandwich, in which between thirty and forty have hopefully become reconciled to God. In South Barnstable and Yarmouth, there is at present, an unusual degree of seriousness.

In review, and in conclusion of this narrative, the General Association would devoutly recognize the goodness of our covenant-keeping God, and would call upon their own souls, upon their brethren in the ministry, and upon all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, to awake to a more active and vigorous discharge of Christian duty. It is too late to indulge doubts with regard to the ultimate success of the kingdom of Christ. Not only the promise of God is pledged that the Church shall survive and triumph over all opposition, but our own eyes have witnessed. and our own hearts have felt the power and glory of the cross; and we know that it has an efficacy which can prostrate the most formidable ranks of rebellion. By what has been done already, as well as by what remains to be done, by the pro-mises of God on the one hand, and by the necessities of our fell w men on the other, let us be induced to renew our Christian diligence. Let it be the grand object of every Christian, be his situ ation or influence what it may, to consecrate the whole of that influence to the service of his Master. Let the Christian magistrate endeavour to make his administration a channel of divine influences to every department of society. Let the Chris tian minister study and preach and act with the retributions, of eternity constantly in his eye, and the salvation of his people resting heavily upon his heart. Let the private Christian too be willing to spend & be spent, to live and to die, for the glory of his Master: and when we are actively engaged in helping forward this glorious cause. may we not hope to see a great army of the slain rising from the valley of vision to the ranks of spiritual life and health?-Nay, is it too much hope, that our own eyes may witness, and our own hearts thrill at the dawn of millennial glory

DOMESTIC MISSIONARY SOCIETY. Extract from the Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Do-

mestic Missionary Society-June 26, 1823. The churches that have been assisted by the Western Executive Committee the past year, are Feeding Hills and Agawam, Egremont, Montgo-mery, Holland, North Wilbraham, Dana, Presco and Pelham, Chickopee in Springfield, and Ireland

parish in West Springfield. But few facts have been communicated to your Board by the Committee that has these churches under its care. This circumstance which renders the present report less full in regard to those churches, than is desirable, is to be attributed only .to

the difficulties in the way of the attendance of any of the members of that Committee at the present The united parishes of Feeding Hills and Agawam, continue to enjoy the tokens of divine favor, and to supply abundant encouragement to perseverance in your plans of benevolence. They have

received sixty dollars from your funds. To the church in Egremont the same remark will apply; and to them fifty dollars have been appro-

Montgomery has received seventy-five dollars. In this lately waste place a revival has commend ed, and is in pleasing progress. A minister has been settled in the course of the year, with en-

couraging prospects of usefulness and comfort.

Fifty dollars have been appropriated to the church in Holland. Since the last meeting their minister has been dismissed-" We hope another may be settled"—prospects are dubious however. North Wilbraham has been assisted by the same

grant which was made last year. A missionary has been employed ten weeks at Dana. He speaks encouragingly of the small congregational church there; but on the whole, the prospect of its being built up, is not very flat-

Ten weeks labor were voted to Brescot and Pelham, where encouragements are greater.— These churches, in consequence of the assistance received, reised an hundred dollars of more to continue the labors of the missionary among them; and some degree of special seriousness is manifest; several additions have been made to the churches by letter, and two or three from the world.

The Committee voted to furnish Chickopee with ten weeks preaching-four weeks' service only have been performed at the expense of the Society; the parish have continued the missionary at their own expense, and have given him a call to settle with them. There is some hope that this "desolation of many years" may yet be repaired, by a little assistance from the Society. Ireland parish has been supplied with eight

weeks' labor,-without expense to the Society however, though under the direction of the The Chairman of the Committee, from whose

communication to the Board the foregoing statement is made, observes in conclusion, that "the interest in favor of the Domestic Lessionary Society continues in this section of the community; The churches that have received assistance

from the funds of the Society through the Eastern Executive Committee, are Gloucester west parish, Stoughton, Sharon, South Bridgewater, Taunton, Carver, Wellington, Westport & Dartmouth.

The West Parish in Gloucester, forwarded a request for aid in October, when the state of the Treasury forbid any appropriation. At a later period the Rev. Mr. Mosely was commissioned to labor there six weeks. It is understood by the Board that the mission has been fulfilled, but no report has yet been received. This parish has a pastor whose age and infirmities have compelled him to withdraw from active labor-who receives no salary, and whose earnest wish it is, that his people may enjoy the regular ministration of the word and ordinances from some one who is able to go out and in before them. It is probable, that with such encouragement as this Society may give, that end may be secured.

Stoughton, Sharon, South Bridgwater, & Taunton, are feeble churches, struggling for existence under complicated trials. The two first, are the original churches of the towns in which they are situated. Having been compelled by the operation of existing laws, either to receive a pastor whose views of religious truth were essentially different from their own, or to abandon the houses where their fathers worshipped, they chose the latter part of the alternative, and retired to private dwellings, where they raised the voice of prayer and praise to him who dwelleth not in temoles made with hands. The church in Stoughton has not yet acquired strength enough to proceed in the erection of a house for God, but its sufferings have called forth the sympathics of neighbouring churches, and through their liberality your board have been enabled to furnish 18 weeks preaching to that afflicted people. This assistance has been very gratefully acknowledged. A communication lately received from a Committee of the church, while it discovers this grateful sense of your kindness, shows the grounds on which the Board ventured to make so large an appropriation. An extract follows: "Had it not been for such timely aid, it is hardly possible that we should not have sunk in despair. At least, de-prived as we are of a house for public worship, and of a pastor whom we tenderly loved, by means which it is here unnecessary to mention, we had been like sheep scattered upon the mountains .-But the timely assistance afforded by the Domes-Society, has not only drooping spirits, and put joy and gladness into our hearts; but, together with what we have been able to do for ourselves, it has supplied us with the stated ordinances of the gospel, (with the exception of two or three sabbaths) ever since we have been under the necessity of asking assistance. Our number is few, and our situation afflictive ;but we trust that He who has brought us thus low, will yet revive us and build us up. Without further assistance, however, we must yet be deprived of the stated ordinances of religion; a circumstance which we most deeply deprecate; our spirits will droop, our hearts faint and our souls die; our children will grow up in igiorance and wickedness; our church will be dininished and scattered; the angel of spiritual death will brood over our dwellings; while the entmy of truth will triumph and reign in our streets. If we die, what will become of the church planted by the prayers and watered by the tears of our fathers But through your aid we shall live and flourish .-May God bless a thousand fold, all these who have enabled you to assist us in times past, and may a benevolent public feel such an interest in the waste places of Zion," as to contribute so abundantly that you may be able to felp not only our feeble Society, but all others which are ask

ing aid at your hands." In Sharon, the friends of evangelical truth, struggled for five years before the settlement of thei present pastor, to obtain a minister for the town, in whose settlement they could conscienciously unite. When all prospect of success failed, they felt it to be a duty they owed to God and their posterity, to separate themselves and form a distinct Society. In this resolution, every male member of the church, except one, agreed. After worshipping for some time in private places, they deemed it necessary to erect a meeting-house.— With praiseworthy zeal, they engaged in the arfuous undertaking, and were prospered. But debt was uncurred, which, together with the support of their minister, laid them under a heavy burden, and, with much hesitation, they asked the assistance of your Board. We need not say that both our sympathies and deliberate judgment left us no room to hestitate as to the duty of granting them fifty dollars. And we would express the hope, that the Society will accord with us in the opinion, that this needy church has a fair claim for further aid, till its debts are liquidated, which will probably be in one or two years.

If the Board are not able to speak so definitely of the infant evangelical church in South Bridge water, they are still happy to say that the persevering exertions of a faithful few, have there been crowned with the blessing of heaven, and a commodious house has been erected and consecrated to the living God. The early settlement of a pastor was regarded as a highly important measure, and the means of supporting him for the first year were nearly exhausted by the necessary expenditures of building. Aid was requested from your Board, and cheerfully rendered to the amount of fifty dollars. Already has the heart of their beloved teacher been gladdened by the inquiries of the convinced sinner, and the songs of the new convert. And if, as we believe, the encouragement held out by the existence of this Society, has contributed at all to the results alluded to, so far we have fresh assurance of the approbation with which heaven regards our labors.

The Trinitarian Congregational Society in Taunton, has persevered in the midst of discouragements, in a purpose which they were very re-luctantly brought to form—to erect a house for the worship of Jehovah, according to the princi-ples of our forefathers. The numbers and the

pecuniary abilities of those engaged in this laudable enterprise, were small. But they justly regarded the object as sacred and all important.—

No one however, who has taken a fair view of The honor of God, the interests of religion, the everlasting welfare of unborn generations pressed upon their hearts, and aroused their energies to grapple with all opposing difficulties. In their communication to the Board, they say, that "Casting themselves on the care of divine Providence, they resolved with firmness to go forward in the unpromising enterprize." The house they have erected has cost them about one tenth of all they are worth, leaving them still somewhat involved in debt. "Looking at that debt, and at the future expense of a candidate, and the support of a settled minister, our prospect appears to us rather appalling." With these facts before them, your Board were glad to have it in their power to grant fifty dollars for the encouragement of this needy

Carver was mentioned in the last Report as having resolved on measures to rebuild the house of God, that for years had been laying waste.— Since that time they have reared and completed a very convenient building, which has been dedicated to Almighty God. They are not in debt. But extraordinary exertions having been require to prepare their place of worship, they have not found themselves able to sustain the additional burden of supplying their pulpit regularly. The Board therefore felt it their duty to aid them, and at two several periods have employed the Rev. O. Lane among them eleven weeks. We are unable to state definitely their prospects in regard to the early settlement of the ministry among them; but from the zeal they have hitherto manifested, from the gratitude they have expressed for the timely aid of this Society, and their prevailing attachment to divine ordinances, we cannot doubt that they will avoid all unnecessary delay in securing to themselves the regular labours of some approved minister. - The religious aspects of this parish are thus exhibited by their missionary .-Public assemblies on the Sabbath, have been generally full, considering the number of the people in the place. Truly can I say, never did I stand before a public assembly more attentive, or apparently more serious and solemn. I say this, not because I thought them peculiarly attentive and repectful to me, but because it manifested in them a serious regard to a preached gospel; and at the same time afforded proof, that the efforts of christian charity made in their behalf, have not been useless nor vain; it furnishes animating encouragement to christians for renewed exertions, and greater liberality in favor of the feeble & destitute. Indeed to the attention and exertions of the Domestic Missionary Society in favor of this people is, doubtless, under God, to be ascribed the origin, progress, and completion of their house of worship. How much other good has already resulted from the same source to this people, never perhaps will be known till the day of judg-

bestowed upon this part of Zion." The Society is thought to be "increasing in numbers, in strength and in union." The church appear to be much united, and to walk in love. The Rev. Mr. Lane was employed four weeks at Wellington. He was gladly received, preached fifteen times, administered the Lord's Supper, and performed the various duties required from a pastor. The number of attendants on public worship increased while he continued with them, and considerable seriousness was manifested .-Within the last two years, however, it is apprehended that there has been on the whole, a declension of religious interest in the church and parish. During that time, it is understood that they received no missionary aid, and were by no means regularly supplied with the preaching of the word. "It is painful to state, (says Mr. L.) that the present prospect relative to the settlement of a minister, is rather dark and forbidding. Some, however, seemed to be alive to the sub ject, and ready to do all in their power for so good a purpose, and not a few feelingly expressed great ratitude to the Domestic Missionary Society, for their kind attentions to them, and seemed much strengthened and encouraged, notwithstanding the dark appearances, by the help they have al ready received. But God must help them, else they perish. Means must be used. They evi-

ment. That day, I trust, will make a favourable and interesting "Report," and some precious souls redeemed by the blood of the Lamb, will

testity to the happy results of Christian liberality

dently need the help of Christian charity." This church was once, one of the most respectable in the county of Bristol. It now consists of 12 male members, and 25 or 30 females. Several of these are aged and infirm, unable to attend public worship. The church is sound in the faith. Some individuals seem to be living and praying members of Christ's body. The parish is small. embracing not more than 30 or 40 families. With some assistance however for a few years, and with a regular and faithful minister, they might hope to increase, and acquire strength sufficient to support the gospel without farther aid from their sis

ter churches. At Westport, the Rev. Mr. Partridge has laboured faithfully and acceptably in the service of the Society, twelve weeks; he has been recent ly commissioned to labour in the same field, ter weeks longer. The congregational church in this place, consists of nine males, and thirty-three females. Thirty of these reside within a suitable distance of each other to assemble together for public worship. They have a small meetinghouse, which accommodates them well. They are cut off from other Congregational Societies by distances of seven, ten, twelve, and fifteen miles. A great degree of moral darkness pervades a t is believed, that if a faithful Missionary could be stationed at Westport, or in the vicinity, he would exert a salutary influence over a widely extended population. The present, is regarded by those best informed of the state of things, as a favourable moment for exertion to effect this object. The prejudices of the people in general a gainst Congregationalism and evangelical truth are wearing away. Meetings are often crowded and solemn. Christians have not unfrequently during the year, been encouraged by appearances to believe that the Lord was about to revive his work. In the opinion of your Board, this station deserves further attention.

The situation of Dartmouth has been peculiarly trying for several years. We are happy to state that the difficulties of this feeble flock are, in a measure, removed, and that they are now settling down quietly under the ministry of the Rev. Mr. King, who was ordained their pastor a few months since. Application was made in August last for the aid of this Society, and fifty dollars were apthe aid of this Society, and fifty dollars were appropriated to the use of the church, as soon as they should succeed in obtaining an approved minister. That amount has accordingly been forwarded, in the hope and with the prospect of contributing to the confirmation of brotherly love, and strengthening the things which remained and were ready to die.

The Board are unwilling to trespass on the patience of the Society by any protracted remarks, either on the pressing necessity and unquestionable utility of rendering aid to our numerous feeble

No one however, who has taken a fair view of the ground occupied by the Domestic Missionary Society, and observed in the annual reports of the Board, the encouragement that has been received by many despairing churches, can doubt that great good has already resulted from its operations, and that still greater might with safety be calculated upon, if the means at command were more adequate to the urgent calls from so many quarters, "Come over and help us." To your Directors, it has been a source of unfeigned regret, that they have been obliged in many instances, to postpone the applications that came to them; and at other times to decline rendering an amount of aid sufficient to meet the reasonable expectations of the applicants. They have however endeavored to regulate their appropriations according to the evidence of duty laid before them.

It is evident that the amount of each appropriation must be regulated by the relative wants of the church in whose favor it is made, rather than by its absolute wants, especially where the resources of a Society are so limited as ours. It is necessary also to have regard to the dispositions and the shility of parisfies to he made . Some are so feetile, that any attempts to strengthen them must be nearly lost, till new resolution can be inspired into them. Others require but little aid, to arouse them to a vigorous and successful application of their own energies. It will doubtless be regarded as prudent to pay the first regards to the latter class, and when by foreign aid they shall have acquired strength sufficient to stand alone, a sense of gratitude will impel them to return into the bosoms of others what they have received.

The sources of the funds hitherto placed under the control of the Board are chiefly life subscriptions, donations, and a few Congregational collectious. Of annual subscribers, the number is in-considerable; and of these, few have regularly paid, probably because they have not been re-minded of the fact of their subscription, when it

A small Female Auxiliary Society was formed last year in Boston, and gives promise of perma-nency and efficiency. May not such Societies be formed in all our parishes? Can female benevolence assume a more pleasing form, than that in which it appears, when directing the minister of God, to go and seek that which is lost, amid the ruins of churches in our own land?

The Union Association of Boston and vicinity, have formed themselves into an Auxiliary Society, and adopted a Constitution, by which the members pledge themselves to use their efforts to increase the funds of the parent institution. Although the Society is but just organized, yet within the limits of the Association more than two hundred dollars have already been collected for your treasury, since the measure of becoming aux-

iliary was proposed.

And the Board feel it their duty to suggest the expediency of requesting all the Associations connected with this body to adopt the same, or some other systematic measures for enlarging our funds. Unless something of this kind be done, it is obvious that the confidence of the public in our effi-ciency cannot be secured, and the object of encouraging feeble churches to help themselves will

be but partially gained. Your Directors beg leave also to suggest the inquiry, whether this ecclesiastical body may not with propriety recommend to destitute parishes adjacent to each other, the plan of uniting their resources for the support of a minister, whose la-bors shall be divided between them. The policy of such a measure, though not countenanced by he established usages of our churches, seems to derive support not only from the salutary effects of it in other parts of the United States, but from the fact that so much difficulty is found in raising funds sufficient to meet the numerous applications from so many small and independent churches. It is obvious that such an union of parishes, cannot at once, be extensively effected; but as a preliminary step to the ultimate accomplishment of a measure which involves the question whether some of our churches shall not become extinct, it seems desirable to your Board that it should be early proposed, and recommended to the serious consid eration of the churches by this body.

Another measure has been recommended by the Board in some of their former Reports, and, in a few instances, adopted, with the happiest success. We are induced to repeat it here, in consequence of the earnest recommendation of one of the most efficient officers of the Board in former years, who has been removed by Providence out of the immediate sphere of our labors, but not be youd the reach of our Reports. Neither his affection for our feeble churches, nor his zeal in promoting their welfare, sleeps.

"Select an individual destitute parish-ascertain facts in relation to its wants and prospects, and resolve to nourish and support it. Theu let some one or more of the nearest settled clergymen, lay the wants of this parish before the churches and congregations, and the most influential individuals in the community; and affectionately but firmly solicit their aid. At the same time visit the destitute parish-assemble as many of the people as you can, and address them on the subject in a manner, that shall convince them that their wants and woes are known to others, if not to themselves. Tell them what you propose to do for them, and what you will do, on condition that they will awake out of sleep, and struggle for life. In an appeal under such circumstances, you may use boldness, and if seasoned with Christian af fection, it will find its way to the heart, and a speedy and precious result will be witnessed. A parish thus aroused to action, will present a definite object to the churches, and the fruit of what is given will be immediately perceived, or they assuredly encouraged to more liberal contributions." He adds,

"Let each association have its particular ob most sanguine expectation. Were the Common-wealth thus parcelled out, I have no doubt that much more would be done than has yet been seen. I mean not by this, to encourage the confinement of exertion to an insulated spot. But I mean that those who are called upon to give, shall have a definite object before them, and that the Society

shall build up as it proceeds.

"Pray then, let us see associations of ministers uniting in their deliberations on this subject, and marking their objects; and let individuals awake to a proper effort, and the feeble and decaying churches of Massachusetts, shall at no very distant period shout for joy."

In conclusion, may we not adopt the language of holy and inspired men of other years. "Go of holy and inspired men of other years. "Go through, go through the gates; prepare ye the way of the people; castup, cast up the high way, gather out the stones; lift up a standard for the people." "Awake, awake, put on strength O arm of the Lord; awake as in the ancient days, and comfort Zion; comfort all her waste places; make her wilderness like Eden, and her desert like the garden of the Lord; so shall joy and gladness be found therein, thanksgiving and the voice of melody."

From the Journal of Messrs. Fisk and King. DESCRIPTION OF THEBES, IN PALESTINE

March 1, 1823.—In the afternoon, we too a view of the Temple of Luxor. Before the principal gate-way, are two immense statues of granite in a bad state of preservation. The body of each statue is about nine feet in diame ter, from side to side. One of them has an obelish at its back of the same height, and covered with hieroglyphics. The other is supported by a large granite slab. Before the statues are two obelisks like those of Alexandria and Hieropolis. The wall is standing, about fifty or sixty feet high .-From the top of it we had a good view of the village. We saw the stupendous ruins of this ancient temple; around it immense heaps of rubhish : and in the midst of the ruins and rubbish one hundred and fifty or two hundred mud huts Such, indeed, is the appearance of these huts, that you scarcely seem to be in an inhabited vil-The temple seems to have consisted of two principal parts, one near the gate we have mentioned, and the other connected with it by a passage now indicated by two rows of columns, seven in a row, each about thirty feet in circumference, built of stones four feet thick. Beyond these columns are a variety of apartments, the walls of which are covered with hieroglyphics; and there are in all not less than one hundred and fifty, or two hundred columns of different forms, sizes, and heights. In these apartments without doubt, were once offered Pagan sacrifices.

Description of a House in Thebes. Yesterday we made known our wish to take lodgings for a few days on shore. To-day we heard of a house belonging to the government, which might be had. In the evening we went to look at it. In the lower apartment we found some Arabs sitting on the ground at supper. There was a jack-ass in the same room. Passing by them we came to the stairs. Three or four of the steps were broken down, so as to render it almost esible to ascend. On reaching the top we found the floor of the rooms was made thus .-Beams of the palm-tree supported the small branches of the same and reeds, and these were covered with earth, so that the chamber floors had nearly the same appearance, as the streets. In the first room, the branches which supported the earth, having given way, there were several holes so large that we got over them with difficulty, and on entering another room, we found the floor so weak that it shook under our feet, and we dared to walk across it only with a very cautious step. In this situation our light was extinguished, and we had some apprehensions about our return, until an Arab brought us another light. Each room had large windows which were entirely open. The roof was of bushes and had several apertures, some of them large.—Such was the house offered us in TREBES; and probably it would not have been easy to procure a better. After looking at this, it did not take us long to resolve on remaining in our cabin, though it was small and much

Sabbath 2 .- In the morning we read the Scriptures in Romaic to our servant, and gave him religious instruction. We then spent a season in social worship. On this occasion, we read from the journal of Brainerd an account of his conversion and trials. We were led to contrast this monument of Brainerd and his character with the character of Businis, Osymandias, Cesostris, Cheops, and Cephrenes, and the monuments which they raised to perpetuate their glory. All their Cities, Mausoleums, Temples and Pyramids, seemed insignificant compared with the crown of glory, which Brainerd won. They shall perish; most of them indeed have perished already; but this shall remain forever.

Temple of Carnac. March 3 .- Visited the temple of Carnac .- It is a half hour's ride from Luxor. We spent about four hours in looking at its ruins. We entered by a gate-way on the south side, and near the west end of the temple. In coming up to the gate, we passed between two rows of Sphinxes, fifty in a Some were almost entirely destroyed, and the heads were broken off from them all. Those that were most entire, had each a statue of some god before it, and of the same piece with itself. We then came to the outer gate. The whole column is forty feet square, and, as nearly as we could judge, seventy high. The passage is eighteen feet wide. From this we advanced between two rows of sphinxes, ten in a row, about forty paces to a second gate, which opened into an a partment where stood thirty columns, twenty feet in circumference. Passing a third gate, we entered another apartment, in which are eight similar columns. We then came apparently to the end of these ruins, and found ourselves among the dirty huts, which now compose the village of Carnac, and are inhabited by ignorant and miserable Arabs, all Mussulmans. The number of dogs was to all appearance nearly equal to that of human beings. Advancing two hundred paces, we came to an immense pile of walls, columns, &c. This is the most interesting and magnificent part of the temple. We went to the west end of it, where we found another large gate with rows of sphinxes before it, but they were so nearly destroyed, as to render it impossible to count them. The gate itself, when compared with that by which we first entered, is extremely simple, and without hieroglyphics. We entered and found ourselves in a magnificent apartment, in which were sixteen rows of large columns, of nine in a row. The two rows, which form the passage toward the east gate, were higher than the others, and surmounted with capitals. A part of the stones, which compose the covering of this room. still remain in their places, and are twenty feet long. Before the east gate of this apartment are two pair of obelisks. One of each pair is fallen down, and broken in pieces; the others are still erect and entire. The west one is seven feet square at the base, and we ascertained from its shadow, that it must be about sixty feet high.-The east one is still larger and higher. A little east of these obelisks is a gate, whose adjoining walls are all of Syene granite. Here we left this range of ruins, and went three hundred and forty paces west, to a high pile at which is an entranc from the west. It resembles the gate at which we first entered, and has rows of sphinxes before it in the same manner. Between this gate and the principal range of ruins, are in several places, broken walls and columns. We returned to the principal range, and proceeding to the east, came to an apartment, the roof of which remains entire. This roof is supported by two rows of columns, eight in a row. In an adjoining apartment east of it are twelve columns. Then are seen several statues, and ten or twelve more columns The east gate resembles the west to which it corresponds, but has no sphinxes before it. From this place we went around to another gate, on the south side. There is an immense statue by the side of it, and the adjoining walls are of granite All this granite was brought from Syene, now Assouan, more than one bundred miles. The cost and labor must have been immense. On entering we came to a second, third, and fourth gate.— At each of them the wall is still standing, and there are several collossal statues. The gro between these gates was no doubt occupied by apartments now entirely destroyed. Before the gate are two rows of sphinxes, sixty in a row, but, as is the case with the others, all have lost their heads. At the south end of this double row of sphinxes, are also some heaps of ruins, and amor m a great number of statues. We counte about sixty of Leo and Vergo, i. e. with the body of a virgin and the head of a lion; and abou twenty of lions, some of which had women's outh of these ruins is a pond of water. There

is another in the south-east part of the area of the temple. The extent of the temple from the south gate to the west is about six hundred and sixty aces, and from the east to the west, about five hundred and twenty. The walls are very thick, and generally covered with hieroglyphics. We are sensible this is but a very imperfect description of what remains of the temple of Jupiter at Carnac; but to such as have access to no other it may give some idea of these ruins. Ruins s ous, after the lapse of three or four thousand years, show that the temple, in the time of its glory, must have been magnificent beyond conception. But as these walls and columns are now falling and perishing, so all human glory will soon fade and wither in the dust. But there is Temple, whose columns shall never fall, and whose glory shall never fade : whose worship shall never cease, and whose inhabitants shall never die. O that when all earthly temples and palaces shall be buried in one universal ruin, our spirits may be found worshippers in that imperishable temple.

Antiquities at Gornon. March 5 .- Luxor and Carnac include what remains of Thebes, on the east side of the Nile .-At an early hour we fell down the river a little way in our boat, passed to the other side, took jack-asses, (without saddles, or bridles, and with only a coarse blanket instead of a saddle,) and rode to Gornon, about one hour from the river .-We stopped at the house of Mr. John Athanasius, to whom we had a letter from Mr. Salt. He is: Greek, and has spent several years at Thebes, making excavations, and searching for antiquities. in the employ of Mr. Salt. He lived some time in a tomb, and then built a house over it, which he now inhabits. He spent the day in showing us the antiquities of the place. We set out first to see the tombs of the kings, which are in a valley N. W. of his house. In our way we passed over a high mountain. The east side of it, is called Hieropolis, is full of grottos, from many of which mummies have been taken. These are now inhabited by Arabs. From the top of the moun tain, we had a fine view of the plain of Thebes with all its wonderful antiquities. We descended the mountain, and reached the tombs in an hope after leaving the house. We first entered the tomb which was opened by Belzoni and others, in the employ of Mr. Salt, in 1817, and which is therefore called Mr. Salt's. We entered by an avenue eight or nine feet wide, and about as high, descended twenty-eight short stairs, then walked thirteen paces still descending, then twenty-five more stairs, then eighteen paces which brought as to the first set of chambers, consisting of three a-partments, one eighteen feet by fifteen, and the others thirty square, and ten or twelve high .-Then descending eighteen stairs and ten paces, we came to a second set of rooms. The principal one was fifty feet by thirty. Here, when the tomb was opened, was a sarcophagus of Alabaster, which has been removed to London, and is now in the museum. Adjoining this is a room thirty feet square, on three sides of which is a projection which forms a kind of table. There are also two side chambers, eight or ten feet square and seven high. In the different rooms are a number of insulated pilasters. All the walls of the rooms and of the passages, are covered with hieroglyphics of the finest kind, not, like most hi eroglyphics, in intaglio but in Alto relievo. In one place are portrayed priests dressed in white, handling scrpents; in another, persons offering sacrifices; in a third, a company of prisoners; in a fourth, dead bodies; &c. All these apartments are cut out of the solid rock. How much labor to prepare a tomb for one man! The second tomb we visited is called Memnon's. The entrance is ten feet wide, and twelve high. This passage is long, descends gradually, and has small open apartments on both sides; but no chambers like those in the other tomb. At the end of the passage is an apartment fourteen paces by eight, in which is a broken sarcophagus of Svene granite. We entered only one more of the tombs of the kings. After descending sixty-five paces, we came to the sarcophagus almost entire, twelve feet long, seven wide, and seven high .-The passage extends twenty paces beyond the sarcophagus. We were told, that twenty-six or twenty-seven of the tombs of the kings are now open. Hamilton, in his Egyptiaca, states on the authority of Strabo, "that it was commonly reported, that there had been forty of these monuments, and that the Thebean priests gave an account of thirty-seven." Leaving these tombs we rode down the valley, in which they are situated. passed around the mountain, and returned to the house of Athanasius. We dined with him, and passed the heat of the day at his house. time was spent in conversation about religion .-We found him a deist. We offered him a Greek

with a right spirit, he said he would find time to read it. He showed us several mummies, vases, small idols, coins, rings, and other antiquities, whichhe has found. O that all Christians had as much zeal for the spread of the Gospel, as men of science some times exhibit in literary investigation and antiqua rian research. In the afternoon we went first to the temple of Memnon, south-east of his house The wall of the east end, now standing, is seven ty five paces long, and fifty or sixty feet high .-The length of the temple, as would appear from its ruins, was about one hundred and sixty paces We counted forty-seven columns still standing but the most wonderful and interesting object to be seen at this temple, is the statue of Memnon now fallen and broken into several pieces. The body below the arms measures twelve feet thro' and the arm is four feet in diameter. Hamilto says, he found that it measured six feet ten in ches over the foot, and sixty-two or sixty-three feet round the shoulders. We next visited the temple of Isis, which is west from that of Memnor and situated among the mountains. It is much smaller than the other temples, which we have seen, but has some very fine apartments, and the painting and hieroglyphics are in a fine state of preservation. Continuing our course around a hill, which stands before this temple, and turning to ward the Nile, we came to Medinat Abou, where is a large, magnificent temple; but we did not stop to view it particularly. Thence we went to two collossal statues of Momnon. They are not very far from the temple of Memnon, and are in the sitting posture, with their faces to the east,

Testament. He did not seen inclined at first to

receive it; said he had never read it, and intimated

that he did not wish to read it; but after a long con-

versation about its excellence, the evidences of its

truth, & the advantages that result from reading it

and both of the same size. The south statue i of one stone, and almost entire. The other had been broken, (it said by Cambyses,) and has since been repaired. The upper part is built of stones of a different kind from the original. On the legs and feet of this, are a number of inscriptions, sev eral of which are published by Hamilton. They relate to the sound, which this statute is said to have uttered at sunrise. Rollin quotes Strabo as saying, that there was at Thebes a statue of Memnon, which uttered a sound when the beams non, which uttered a sound when the beam of the rising sun shone upon it. The size of these statues are enormous. We stood on the pedesstatues are enormous. tal, and measured twelve feet on the leg, and still wanted considerable of reaching the Hamilton says, " the height of the leg and foot is eighteen feet five inches, and the length of the little finger, four feet five inches." The name of Memnon is connected with a temple, a tomb, and

Luxor in the evening.
We have now taken a glance at what remain of one of the most ancient, and one of the most magnificent cities of the world, which is said to have had one hundred gates, and to have been able to send out ten thousand soldiers from each gate. Her proud monarchs, and their abject slaves, now sleep in the dust, and their spirits receive their just reward from him who is no respect-er of persons. [Missionary Herald.

several statues at Thebes; but who this Mem-

non was or where he lived, is not easy to ascertain.

From these statues we returned to our boat at

SOUTH AMERICA. Continuation of "Regulations respecting the Church" in Colombia.

In the papers presented to the Colombian Con-gress, at their last session, the Secretary for the Home department stated that the Religious Or-ders of Colombia were divided into three compartments ;-those of Venezuela, Santa Fe de Bagato, and Quito. They were ruled and governed inde-pendently of each other. The head or common centre, which each of them recognized, was the Vicar General residing in Madrid: who, in his turn, was dependent on the Vicar at Rome. It will not, however, be suffered in future, for a moment, that they should hold communication, or be dependent on superiors who reside in an enemy's country, like that of Spain; and which is subject to laws and institutions different from those of the Colombian Republic. The Secretary recommends, to remedy this evil, that the Government declare the establishments of the Religious Orders, independent of foreign influence, giving them (in con-formity with the Canon Law) a common centre ombia, with a proper dependence on the Roman See.

The first general Congress of the Republic ordained, that convents that had not eight members should be abolished, and the buildings, properties and revenues appropriated to public education.

The government hesitated to include the ornaments and sacred vessels of the churches, in this disposition of property; because it would displease the people to see them offered publicly for sale. ecretary proposes that they should be distributed in the parish churches, near the suppressed convents.

Under the head of Missions, the Secretary mentions, that there now exist various tribes of heathen Indians, inhabiting the Goahira country, and its neighbourhood; and also the banks of the Oronoco, the Meta, and the Amazon, and other rivers which wash the immense plains in the East of the Republic. A few of these tribes have received some knowledge of religion, and lived in social order before the Independence of Colombia, under the guidance of Missionaries of different religious orders : but during the present war almost all the Missions have been abandoned, and the Indians have retired into their woods, or live without instruction. The Secretary thinks it an essential object with the nation to civilize these tribes: to train them to social life, and to instruct them in the truths of Christianity, and in the pure morality of the Gospel; and for this purpose recommends to Congress to appropriate funds to maintain these Missions, until those which are solicited as pious donations shall be obtained.

In speaking of the patriotism of the Colombian Clergy, during the struggle for independence, the Report says, "the government avails itself of this solemn decasion to inform Congress of the patriotism and important services rendered by the Clergy of Colombia to the cause of Independence. They have aided it in all its parts, by the influ-ence of their discourse and ministry, by their example and their wealth. There is scarcely to be found among them one servile fanatic who either through fear or ignerance, or refinement in malice has sought to identify religion with despotism, and induce a belief that the subversion of the one, would produce a downfal of the other." It is recommended that such of the Clergy as have particularly distinguished themselves in the cause of the Republic, be rewarded by the Gov-Religious Chronicle.

Domestic Religious Intelligence. THE SYNOD OF NEW-YORK

Met in that city, the 21st of October last, and have published their Narrative of the State of Religion in the Churches under their care. We offer

an abstract of it to our readers : The Synod of New-York, in preparing a narrative of the state of religion in the churches under their care, commence with an earnest expression of gratitude to their ever-living and adorable Saviour and Mediator, that he has not forsaken his heritage, nor forgotten the work of his hands; that he preserves, by his Almighty presence, the flock he has purchased with his own blood, notwithstanding the weakness and waywardness of the sheep of his pasture, and the craft and cruelty of the wolves that raven around the fold; and that however the inclination to unbelief and discourag ment maybe exceeding great, when the flesh and blood of the under-shepherds are remembered, and the enthraments of temptation which are around his visible members are observed; yet is their confidence in the source of vital influence unabated, and their assurance unchanged, that hereafter from Him n whom is the spirit without measure, there shall be an effusion which will convert the most desolate, depraved regions, into the garden of God. Luring the many years past, upon which they cast aglance at the opening of this report the Synod would gratefully acknowledge, that their ascended and all-powerful Lord has not left all that his preached gospel and divine ordinances and accompanying Spirit are to effect, to be mat-ters of faithand visions of prophecy; and they proceed to tarrate what is recorded history and in reference to the increase of our churches may ask all our brettren to exclaim in devout admiration, " What hath God wrought !"

Such an expression especially becomes them at this junctute, when the growth of the churches formerly under the care of the Syood of New York and New Jersey, has been such as to cause a separation in that body, and the formation of two independent Synods.

This Syned since the separation is composed of five Presbyteries, and seventy four ministers, and seventy-seven congregations.

In the Presbytery of Long Island, there is much to lament in the little power which the church has exerted upon the world around, or upon its own members, in proportion to what might have been expected from former experience of the Lord's

In September last, they appointed a day on which the churches should assemble to pray a revival of God's work in the midst of them; the onsequence of which has been highly beneficial. The Synod would embrace this occasion to en-

orce upon the observance of their churches, the imitation of this example. The prayer of two is prevalent in heaven; a three fold cord is not easiy broken; the cry of a whole church will not fail toreach theears of the Lord of Sabbaoth, when it has no other object but to implore that he would glorify his name and save sinners, and is founded no other appeal than the divine covenant that he will enlarge Zion, and make the place of his feet glorious, and cause an innumerable multitude to wash their garments white in the blood of the

Of the state of religion within the bounds of the Presbytery of Hudson, the Synod can make no very vorable report.

In the Presbytery of North River, the Synod find nuch the same state of things which is reported by the Presbytery just mentioned.

Of the state of the Presbytery of New-York com osed of twenty three churches, seventeen of which re in the city, the Synod can speak the most in detail, as the reports from its members have been the most explicit.

In the Brick Church there has been rather as increase in external attention, but not so many proofs of the Spirit's influence in the conviction and conversion of sinners as were reported at a for-

In the Wall-Street Church the state of religion more prosperous than in any former year, except the last.

The revival which was reported to the Synod hast year, in the Orange-street Church, continues. and the session have received an addition of one hundred and twenty-nine members, one hundred and two of whom are from the world.

It is in general to be remarked of the Springstreet Church, that religion has been flourishing eighty-four having been added to the commun during the past year, thirty-six of whom were from the world; and of the Broome-street, Bowery, Brooklyn, and Seventh Presbyterian churches, that the success of the Gospel has been encou

In the Rutger's-street Church, effects more conspicuous have been wrought as we trust, by the Divine Spirit. Within the last year, one hundred and seventy-two members have been added to the communion; one hundred and thirty-six of these upon confession of their faith, of whom eighty are eads of families.

Respecting the churches under the care of the econd Presbytery of New-York, the Synod notice is a chief subject of gratitude, that the history of the last year has happily shown that our union did not bring together discordant materials, and that the visible temple of the Lord has in this case gone up without noise.

The statistical reports from the other Presbyteries are not complete; but within the first Presby-tery of New-York alone, seven hundred and thirty three have been added to the communion during the year past; and of the other Presbyteries together, two hundred and thirty-three; about the usual proportion of whom have been upon confession of their faith.

Upon a review of the whole, the Synod state, that they find in all their churches that family wor ship and catechetical instruction are attended to and benevolent societies fostered, and the monthly concert of prayer held; which in the language o one of the Sessions, " is found to be as the tree life in the midst of the street of the heavenly city, and on either side of the river, which yieldeth her fruit every month, and the leaves are for healing

The Synod of New Jersey have published their Narrative of the State of Religion within the bounds of the Synod of New-Jersey, for 1823. An abstract of it follows:

The Synod of New-Jersey at their first meeting since the division of "The Synod of New-York and New-Jersey," attended to reports relative to the state of religion within their bounds. In reviewing these reports, it appears that with regard to some of their congregations, the reports represent them as in a less favorable situation than during the preceding year. With regard to others, they are described as in their usual state; and others as distinguished by some decidedly favorable circumstances.

In reference to Churches included in the third class, it may be stated, that two congregations report in general, an improvement in their religious state during the past year. Several others have been favored with a revival of religion to a greater or less extent. Of these favored congregations may be mentioned that of Patterson, which has received an addition of 74 members; that of Hanover, which has received 52; that of Westfield in which several cases of hopeful conversion have recently occurred, and the work is represented as increasing. In Succasunna, 21 have been added to the church; and in Perth Amboy, 9 as the first fruits of a recent revival, which is a considerable number for the size of the church. Synod have also heard that the congregation of Flemington has been visited with the special influences of the Spirit; and they learn with pleasure, that the same blessing has been extended to several congregations in the Presbytery of Susquehannah, especially to that of Athens, where out of 200 worshippers 50 are considered as having become

Several churches are represented as enjoying to a high degree, the beneficial results of former revivals, especially those of Bound Brook and German Valley. In the latter are four flourishing Bible classes and I1 Sabbath schools. These schools are conducted by more than 90 teachers and superintendents, and contain upwards of 800 children and youth. In connexion with this remarkable and gratifying attention to the instruction of the young, the Synod mention with pleasure, the ment of a Free School by the congregation of Newton, Sussex Co. containing from 30 to 50 scholars, and taught by the young ladies of Newton. In the same district a flourishing Sabbath school has been formed, and religious society established. The result of these several efforts has been a manifest improvement, in the state of

The information laid before the Synod, respecting the academies within their bounds, is favorable both as it respects their literary and religious character.

In the college of New Jersey, the average number of students during the year, has been about 130; the number of professors of religion about 20. Nothing remarkable has occurred regarding its moral or religious state-but the Synod are very happy in being assured that in the number and efficiency of its religious and benevolent societies, it is second to no institution of the kind in the country.

In reference to the Theological Seminary at Princeton, the Synod were informed that the highest number of its students during the past year : was 98-that 7 or 8 young men who applied for dmission and at the same time for pecuniary aid, have not entered because such aid could not be afforded them—and several others who had been for some time members of the institution, were compelled to withdraw from it for the want of support. The missionary zeal of the students, and their attention to the Sabbath schools and praying societies, continue to be very much as

The features, in the moral and religious state of our charge, which most imperiously calls for the attention of our members, are the low state of piety among professors—the prevalence of intem-perance—and the neglect of the Sabbath. And the Synod cannot but hope, that the sickness and mortality which have so extensively prevailed, may be sanctified to the people of God, in rous-ing them from their own indifference, and leading them to do all in their power to stop the progres of evils which not only mar the character and present happiness of their fellow creatures, but cover their eternal prospects with darkness.

The Synod close their annual statement by ex-

pressing their gratitude to God, that he has forgotten to be gracious-nor suffered his people entirely to forget him or their own best intereststhat throughout almost every part of their bounds the Gospel is preached—the mercy seat frequented—the young instructed—and something done and given for the accomplishment of that great plan of divine benevolence, towards which all holy eyes and hearts are turned. [Rel. Chron.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

The chaplaincy at the New-York Station, which became vacant by the death of the Rev. John Ireland, was filled last summer by the appointment of the Rev. CAVE JONES, of this city. To the duties of Chaplain are added those of Professor of Mathematics, for the purpose of instructing the Midshipmen in that science. The school at present is held on board the U.S. ship Washington, where a course of lectures is regularly delivered.

Mr. Jones commenced his ministerial duties on the 3d of August, on board the Steam Frigate

the 3d of August, on board the Steam Frigate Fulton, and after performing divine service according to the usage of the Episcopal Church, he preached a sermon on The Universal presence of the Almighty, from 1 Tim. iv. 8. "Godliness is profitable unto all things"

One of the men, belonging to the U. S. ship Ohio, after retiring from the meeting, while going up the side of his ship, by an awful oath, swore that he would not go there [to attend worship] again, and added it was no place for him He was overheard by an officer, who reproved him for his profanity. The next night he realized that God took him at his word, for he got up in a

state of derang ement, as is supposed, and fell des A subscription has been opened to print a large number of TRACTS, written expressly for seamen by the Rev. G. C. SMITH, of Penzance, Eng. who was formerly a lieutemant in the British Navy. About \$60 have been subscribed. [Rel. Chron.

BOSTON RECORDER. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1822

NEW-HAMPSHIRE MISSIONARY SOCIETY. 22d Annual Report-Sept. 4th, 1823. Hon. D. L. MORRILL, President; Rev. Abn.

ham Burnham, Secretary. In New-Hampshire, there are 129 towns, and 100,000 souls, "destitute of learned and pions teachers." Nearly 230 weeks missionary service had been performed in the course of the year, under the direction of the New-Hampshire Missionsry Society; and the assisted churches have expressed their gratitude, as well by contribution, donations and subscriptions, as by votes of thank.

Rev. Jona. Curtis was employed 4 week in New Castle; nearly half the expense of the min sion was defrayed by the people. The state of religion here has been very low;—one aged lady was lately the only surviving member of the once flourishing church; now there are seven memben, apparently united by the strong bonds of Chit. tian affection. A thorough conviction prerait that an established and reputable ministry is acessary to the temporal as well as the eternal welfare of the people.

Mr. Thomas Jameson has labored 14 weekin Effingham and vicinity, and not without success. In Ossipes there have been four or five recent mir jects of Divine grace. Several other persons at seriously impressed, and are enquiring what they must do to be saved. The importance of doing something for the support of the gospel, is more deeply felt of late than it has been heretofore,

Rev. Amasa Smith performed a mission of 8 weeks in Conway. Some general attention to the ordinances of religion was excited, and his congregation increased during his stay.

Rev. Henry Sewall labored as a missionary 19 weeks in Sandwich, and was employed by the people a year or more. Six made a profession of religion during this time.

Rev. James Walker labored 24 weeks in Farmington, Milton and the neighbouring towns. in Wolfboro' there appears to be a strong desire to have the gospel, and some laudable exertions are made to obtain it.

Rev. John Walker was employed 5 weeks at Northfield and Salisbury Village. The people of Northfield have succeeded in establishing among them the Christian ministry. This place has long been desolated by a sectarian spirit, but then is now a Congregational church and society formed, and a Christian pastor to dwell among them.

Mr. Jacob C. Goss performed a mission of six weeks in New-Chester, Alexandria, and Grotos. This is a region of desolation. "Here," said one, " are our children growing up in a condition but little removed from that of heathen. The chidren of our neighbours spend the holy Sabbath is hunting and in visiting."

Mr. Leonard Jewett labored six weeks in Brook line, where there is a small and feeble church. Mr. Moses Ordway spent 19 weeks chiefly Goshen, Unity, and Wendell. In Goshen and I

nity, no small exertion is made to obtain gospel Rev. Ezekiel Rich has labored 25 weeks chief ly among the desolations of Cheshire county. H has been instrumental in forming a Congregational

ociety, also a Juvenile Society, and 6 Auxilia Tract Societies. Mr. R. has formed several Juvenile societies on former missions, and finds much encouragement from them. In the course of four years, he has established 13 libraries. Rev. Robert Page labored 14 weeks in Bradford and Fishersfield. He was permitted to see a few under conviction of sin-two have hopeful-

ly passed from death to life. Tract Societies at established in each of these towns, and serre to excite attention to religious reading among the youth, while they diffuse Christian knowledge mong the people generally.

Rev. Josiah Carpenter, was employed four weeks in Orange, Dorchester and Canaan. Ils labours were acceptable and useful.

Rev. Ebenezer Cheever, performed a mission of three weeks in Springfield, Andover and Wilmol He was successful. In Springfield, a Congrega tional Society has been formed, and more than \$200 per annum have been subscribed for 5 years to support the ministry.

Rev. Nathan Lambert, laboured six weeks Hebron, Goshen and Bridgewater. The people were thereby excited to procure for themselve the ministration of the word and ordinances, a long time.

Rev. Nehemiah B. Beardsley, performed mi sionary service nineteen weeks in Barnet and Ly man, and six weeks in Haverhill, North Parish A few were added to these churches, and attes tion was excited to the all important, but mus neglected subject of discipline.

Rev. Drury Fairbank, spent twelve weeks Littleton, Bethlehem, Dalton and Whitefield. In Littleton, there was much seriousness amon the people, and six were added to the comme nion of the Church.

By the labors of the Rev. Messrs. Rankin as Hale, on the Colebrook station, much good be been effected. Mr. R. laboured six months, Mr. H. nine months. "On Stewartstown and Co naan, some mercy drops were shed, and ser were hopefully converted to Christ. At Inda Stream a little Church of six members has be gathered. In College Grant settlement, so have been hopefully converted. But the umphs of Grace have been especially glorious Colebrook. One of the converts, who now pears unusually humble and engaged, was a dier for 13 years in Wellington's army, fightia against Napoleon. His wife is also a subject the work. Fifteen were added to the church one day-four more have been propounded, others will come forward and subscribe their hands to the Lord. A part of 5 ton Colebrook, Columbia, Lemington, Canaan at Stewartstown, are now making arrangements support the gospel among themselves at Col brook Corner where a population of 1000

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SOCIETY.

1823.

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h Rochester, the church and congregation hail become greatly reduced—the meeting house was in a state of extreme decay—and the primitive order of the Gospel was completely prostrated.-Through the instrumentality of Mr. Thomas C. Upham, the house of God has been repaired at the expence of from 1200 to \$1500; a congregational Society has been organized; Mr. Upham has been settled, and receives the largest part of his support from the people. A Tract Society has hees formed, and Tracts have been widely circulated. Attention has been awakened, serious impressions have been made—twelve persons have been added to the church, and a few others infalge a hope. A short time since, Rochester was hought to be one of those towns, in which the topel ministry never could again be supported.

The New Hampshire Missionary Society, is early accomplishing great things, though its means are comparatively small-small compared gith what they ought to be, and compared with shat we hope they soon will be. Several new nembers have been added the past year. An Auxiary Society has been formed by the young men of Concord. County Societies are taking a deeprinterest in the object. And on the whole, we have seen nothing for many years that has furnished so much ground to hope for the spiritual approvement of New Hampshire, as the Report from which we have made the foregoing abstract.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Baston Baptist Female Auxiliary Tract Society. From the Report of this Society, it appears that there have been distributed by its members 16588 pages of Tracts the past year. Continual additions have been made to the list of subscribers, and several important donations have been recoired from friends. The Report breathes the neek and determined spirit which might be expected to prevail among the consistent friends of Christ, after so malicious and unprovoked an atfack as has lately been made on a distinguished female Missionary. "A Sanballat and Tobiah are troubling Jerusalem, and no effort is suspended which can give success in battering down the walls which Israel is endeavouring to rear. It is therefore a time which calls loudly on Christians to be awake, and to come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

Baptists in Vermont .- The Delegates of three Eaptist Associations, with the advice and concurrence of several other ministering and influential brethren, have proposed a Constitution for a Convention of the Baptist Church fof Vermont, and vicinity; the object is like that proposed in the organization of similar bodies in other states-" to unite the wisdom and energy of the Baptist Denomination-to facilitate their union and co-opemien-to support missionary service among the destitute in the State and vicinity-to promote evangelical and useful knowledge-to devise and execute other important measures for the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom.

American Colonization Society .- From the "Family Visitor," we learn, that more than 120 free people of colour, in Richmond and Petersburg alone, are anxiously waiting for transportation to Mostserado-that the present is the proper time frembarking-and if it be lost, a whole year aust be lost, or else they must be exposed to the skiness which is the certain consequence of arg in Africa during the rains-also that the ex gense of fitting out a vessel, and of transporting hen to the Colony, will be \$4000-and, that the treasury of the National Society does not contain we than \$500. Special exertions are loudly talled for, from the friends of the object at this moment-and when the benevolence of the deign, its practicability, and its happy bearing on the future interests of our own country as well as on Africa, are taken into consideration, it would men as though many hearts and hands in all sections of the Union, must be opened to afford the necessary aid.

Arespectable Auxiliary Society was formed at etersburg, Virginia, Oct. 25; and measures put in train for securing permanent assistence, as well

The Synod of Virginia, met at Petersburgh, Oct. 24th. It was opened with a sermon by Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Fredericksburg. The Synod conirts of nearly 60 ordained ministers, and the seteral Presbyteries that compose it, have under their care a number of licentiates and candidates. The Richmond and Manchester Female Auxilby Education Society, held its third annual meeting Oct. 21st. It is justly remarked in the Report, that Education Societies lie in fact, in a reat measure, at the foundation of Bible, Misnary and Tract Societies-and the fact can lever be too powerfully urged. The materials of a building may all be provided and brought together; but if there be no hands to fashion them and to give them their proper place in relation to each ther, no building will rise. This Society pays in funds into the Treasury of the Board of Educalion of the Hanover Presbytery. Its collections the first year, amounted to \$105, 30—the second Jear, to \$230, 84—the third year, only to \$97! are glad to find the resolution expressed in New of this fact—" to be more active in time to

Ollawa Mission.—The Western Missionary Sotly, possess a property on the banks of the Mauincluding lands and live stock, which has to estimated at from 7 to \$10,000; and should blessing of God continue to attend their efthe period is not distant, when this mission be able to carry on its operations with little the dependence than its own resources. Three ded dollars have been pledged to the mission the current year, by the Secretary of War, the appropriation of Congress, in aid of the mpts to civilize the Indian tribes.

Demestic Missions in Ohio and vicinity.—The em Missionary Society has a domestic dement, and has employed missionaries the past and has employed missionaries to the whose terms of service have amounted to y twenty months.

mont Bible Society. - Four hundred dollars ng of 1822, to the American Bible Society, 500 Bibles were purchased for distribution in Mate. \$2,800 have been paid to the NationThe "Penjtent Female's Refuge," ought to be

al Society, since its formation, exclusive of what | an asylum to such : but at present it can receive has been paid for the purchase of Bibles. \$19,78 were at the disposal of the Society, Oct. 15, 1823, beside \$73, 02 received on that day.

Want of Ministers .- " In the neighborhood and vicinity of Fayetteville, Tenn." says a Baptist Clergyman, " there are several Baptist Churches, that have not even a licensed preacher, or an exhorter among them." This is one of the most populous parts of Tennessee.

Increase of Christian Population.-Eighteen years ago, seven counties in Tennesse, were ceded and left by the Indians to the U. States. In Oct. 1808, a Baptist Association was formed by the messengers of seven Churches, whose members amounted to 178. This Association has now 28 Churches belonging to it, besides having dismissed Churches enough to form five other associations. The number of members this body has received is 4545. Besides the Baptists the Presbyterians and Methodists have increased in like

Georgia Baptist Association .- More than \$800 have been collected by this body, for the missionary funds, and for the Columbian College. The revival at Bethel, Geo. continues and increases.

The Pulnam County Auxiliary Colonization Society, Georgia, has published its fourth annual Report, which so far as we have seen, discovers a warm and growing interest in the success of the Parent Society. The object is becoming more popular than heretofore, as appears from the addition of new members, who possess influence, and hold a high standing in society.

African School .- This Institution is under the direction of the Synods of New-York and New-Jersey. It has but four young men in it, owing to the low state of the funds. The deportment of these is commendable; their diligence and success in study, satisfactory. William Pennington, lately a pupil, has been licensed to preach the Gospel, and is employed among the people of colour in Elizabethtown, and New-Brunswick. The expenses of the School the past year, have been \$440, 42 1-2-leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$88, 17 1-2. An agent, or agents will be employed to solicit benefactions.

Revirals of Religion, and the encouragement

derived from them to Education Societies. During the last winter, there were revivals of religion, in five schools taught by beneficiaries of the American Education Society. During the last year, there were revivals of religion in five Academies, viz. in Hampton, N. H. in Phillips, and Amherst Mass., in West Nottingham, Mary. land; and in Abbeville, S. C. During the last eighteen months, there were revivals of religion, in six colleges; in Williams and Amherst, Mass.; in Dickinson and Jefferson, Penn.; in Hamden Sidney and Washington, Virginia. In the colleges and academies of the middle and southern states, mentioned above, there were never revivals before; and therefore they are regarded by Christians generally, at the south, as opening a new era upon their literary institutions.

During the last eighteen months, in the colleges, academies, and schools mentioned above, more than two hundred promising youth, who will probably become ministers of the gospel, and missionaries of the Cross, were hopeful subjects of grace. The large cities, and the different states and different denominations of Christians, have not been less signally blessed, than the literary institutions. During the last year, Boston, New-York, & Charleston; thirty-six Congregational and Presbyterian New-York; twenty in New-Jersey; thirty in Pennsylvania; twenty-two in Virginia, are reported as having been favoured with revivals of religion. During the same time, twenty-eight congregations, in the Presbyterian church; one hundred and seven, in the Baptist ; one hundred and thirty-nine, in the Congregational; fifty-five, in the Mithodist; and eight in the Dutch Reformed; in all the different denominations, 407 congregations, are reported as having shared in the same gracious and Divine influences. The number of hopeful converts, in these revivals, is estimated at twenty-six thousand seven hundred and sixty-four. This most refreshing intelligence has been collected with great care, from the various religious publications, of the different denominations, and States, and will be communicated to the churches more minutely, in this paper .-Is there joy in Heaven over one sinner that repeateth? What! in view of this scene? In one country, in a single year, more than four hundred revivals of religion, and more than twenty-seven thousand hopeful converts.

Conversion of Sabbath School Teachers and Scholars, during the last year .- In the Sabbath School of the first Reformed Dutch Church, in Philadelphia, four teachers; in the Great-Cross Roads, Penn. Sunday School, five teachers; in the Princeton Sabbath School, several teachers and scholars; in the Sabbath School of the first Presbyterian Church, in the city of Washington, nine teachers and three scholars; in the Hillstown Penn. Sabbath School, sixteen teachers and three scholars. All these scholars and teachers, in these Sabbath Schools, during the last year, have made a public profession of their faith.

Converts are multiplying as drops of morning dew. How many heirs of glory, and how many future Ministers and Missionaries have been born again?

The " Penilent Female's Refuge" Society, will hold its anniversary at Park-street Meeting-house, on Friday evening, 21st instant, at half past six o'. clock, Sermon by Rev. Mr. HUNTINGTON, of Bridgewater—at which time a collection will be

taken in aid of its funds. The government of this city, seems determine to execute the laws against notorious and aggra-vated offenders of every description, and not to suffer vice to show itself in open day, as if in bold defiance to heaven and earth. Accordingly, there are at present, betwixt seventy and one hundred unfortunate and criminal females confined, some for a longer, and others for a shorter time, in the house of correction. These females are mostly taken from the "Hill," at West Bostog. The time of their confinement will soon expire, and what are they then to do? Are they to be under the dreadful necessity of returning to their former vices, and corrupting the morals of all whom they can corrupt? Or are they to be again femitted immediately after the annual known that they have returned to the commission confined in the house of correction, when it shall be of their crimes? Might not the hand of compas

only a very small number. Ought not this "Refuge" to beplacedon sucha footing, as to be capable of receiving all who might seem willing to forsake their vices? Ought not every parent, who dreads the corruption of the morals of his own children; ought not every lover of good order in society, and every Christian, benevolent person, to be interested in this matter? And ought there to be an individual among such, like the "Priest and Levite, passing by on the other side"? The government are doing their duty, and a Christian, benevolent public, ought to do their's.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

FOR EIGN.
FRANCE AND SPAIN.—Madrid, Sept. 17, 1823.
Official article.—The Intendant of Carolina, reports, that " the chief of the rebellion, Rafael Del Riego has just entered this capital, as a prisoner, and has been placed in a dungeon of the public gaol. Three other officers have been taken with him; and they, also, are in dungeons. The civil Commandant of Aquillos, and its inhabitants, without the assistance of a single soldier, were the persons who made this arrest."

Extracts from a letter dated Gibralter, Oct. 2d, Cadiz has surrendered, and Ferdinand is at lib erty. Every thing is in extacy, at St. Mary's The King was received by his cousin, the Duke de Angouleme, and the Duke del Infantado, President of the Regency, with every demonstration of respect and festivity. He will go immediately to Madrid. The Royalists expect the commencement of a new era, in the affairs of Spain, with the rivival of commerce and manufactures; the arts and agriculture. The most unhappy men, in this state of things, are the infatuated French outlaws and emigrants, who have taken a very active part, in this hopeless war. They must fly to America or England. It is calculated that nine tenths of the Spanish people; including the peasantry, have seen with pleasure an order of things established by the bayonet, put down by the sword. The terms granted to Cadiz are not known. The Spanish King is at liberty to bestow, on

Spain, any Constitution, he may choose; and when this is done, the French Commanders are bound by their word of honor to quit Spain. Population of Spain .- According to the returns

from the different provinces, the present population is 11,248,036. Amount of the French Army in Spain, including the fourth corps, August 15th 1323, 66.160

Infantry; 9,200 Cavalry; Total 75,000. The

sick and wounded were estimated at 9,140. The Royal Family of Spain .- Ferdinand 7th aged 39. His Queen aged 20. Charles Isidore Infant of Spain, brother of the King, aged 36. His consort aged 23. Francis de Paul, Infant of Spain, another brother of the King, aged 27. His

consort aged 23. They have all been imprisoned. GREAT BRITAIN .- The King's printers in Scotland, who have the exclusive privilege of printing Bibles, have applied to have the Bible Societies prohibited from importing Bibles.

In England there are 233,000 fund holdersthus under bonds to support the government. The number is great among those who are not wealthy, as 90,000 receive dividends not exceed-

Slave Trade .- The London Courier of Sept. 11, says the Americans have declared, by law, the slave trade to be piracy; and those engaged in it, subject to the penalties of that offence. The Courier adds, it is matter of regret, that this country, which began the work of humanity should now be anticipated by America.

Abstract from another London paper, dated Sept. 12th. A declaration has been made by the American Government, which is the just and legitimate consequence of the principles avowed, almost all the European Governments; but which no one of them has ventured to make, viz. that THE SLAVE TRADE is PIRACY. We cannot conceive any good reason, why our own, and every other government which has renounced the slave trade, should not make the same declaration. The diplomatic ministers of the United States have received instructions to communicate their law to the different European Governments; and to request them to pass similar laws, which would be the certain and entire abolition of the slave trade.

The weather in most parts of England and Seotland has been favorable; and the crops, which are good, well secured.

The annual consumption of coal, in England, is estimated, at 23,669,400 tons; and it is supposed there is enough in the country to last 500 years.

In Ireland the inhabitants are more than one to each acre; and yet they import no provisions; but export large quantities of beef, pork, and

Gambling .- The duty on dice, in England for he last year amounted to \$7,200, being more than double the amount of the preceding year.

From Russia .- The Emperor has issued a Circular to all the officers, in his dominions, requiring them if freemasons to relinquish their connexion with lodges; and to bind themselves to belong to no secret societies.

Accounts from Iceland of the 16th of August says, that the volcano of Kollogian, in that Island, which had been quiet for 63 years, made a terrible eruption on the 26th of July last, accompanied by an earthquake. Enormous blocks of ice were detached from the summit of the mountain. A great extent of country was laid waste; but fortunately no lives were lost. Ships, which were 20 leagues distant in the open sea, were covered with volcanic ashes. There were three distinct eruptions, each very violent.

From Sumatra .- Intelligence is received, in Boston, to the 24th of July, which states, that the natives had been very troublesome, in the interior, and had destroyed many of the district troops. Reinforcements, however, had arrived from Batavia; and it was expected, that the Dutch authorities would soon be able to act on the defensive.

From the West Indies .- Net a word is said, in the Demarara papers, of the trial of the Missiona-ries, Messrs. Elliot and Smith; but from private sources of intelligence, we learn, that no testimo-ny could be produced against the former, and he had been discharged-but the latter was still in gaol, awaiting his trial.

A Postscript, in a letter from Tobago, dated Sept. 17th, says, while I am writing, I have been informed, that a dreadful corspiracy had been discovered at St. Lucia, the very day, it was to have been put in execution.

AFFAIRS OF GREECE .- Leghorn, Sept. 8. The Captains of several vessels from the Archipelago, say, that the greatest joy prevails, in all the Greek Islands. News had been received that Colcotroni had gained a signal victory over the Turks, who were about to enter Peloposnesus. The carnage was terrible. The Turkish fleet, also, is in a situation of great ambarrassment, for the Greek fleet has taken its station at the entrance of the Ionian Sea, and cuts off the communication of the Capt. Pacha with the Dardanelles. Favorable news has also been received from

Candia. The Greeks in that island amount to 34,000 fighting men, without including a number of countrymen, who act as guerillas. places are occupied by the Turks, but they have not been able to supply them with provision The plague commin great ravages among them, and they are closely blockaded. A Greek squadron detached from the main fleet, has gone towards Alexandria, to watch the remains of the Egyptian fleet.

Private letters from Corfu, affirm, that the Greeks have gained three important victories over their Turkish invaders; see in Livadie, where the Scraskie was defeated with more than 20,000 men, by Gen. Colcotroni; a second, on the 1sthmus of Corinth, where 6000 Turks, from Patras and oth-

er places, were driven back by Gen. Nicetas; and a 3d, in Euboea, where the barbarians, whom the feet had landed, were overthrown and dispersed.

The treaty between Persia and Turkey, was signed, at Ezarum, on the 16th of July, under the influence of the English Ambassador, whose secretary was the mediator.

Ancona, Aug. 18 .- We have learnt from Triolitza, that the Greeks have fought a sanguinary battle, near Thebes, in which the Turks lost fou thousand killed and wounded, and four hundred prisoners; and another battle some days after, near Volo, in which the Turks lost four hundred killed, and two hundred wounded. In the first of battles, there were 15,000 Turks against 7,000 Greeks.

When Lord Byron sailed from Genoa, for Greece, it is said he took equipments for 1500 men; and was accompanied by many English officers.

South America.-Latest from Peru.-Nov. 1st. The Royalist troops, under Gens. Cauterac and Laserne, evacuated Lima, in August, previous to which, they levied a contribution of \$300, 000 on the inhabitants; and burnt the mint and four or five other elegant buildings. Then they marched their army, consisting of 14,000 men, for

Gen. Bolivar had arrived from Guavaquil, and was sending troops from Lima to reinforce the combined army, under the command of the Peruvian Gen. Santa Cruz, and the Colombian Gen. Lucre, who had already 12,000 men; and were contemplating an attack on the Spaniards.

A letter from Panama, dated Sept. 11th says, since the Colombians and Peravians have joined their forces; and Gen. Bolfiver has been occupied, at Lima, in sending reinforcements to the com bined army of the Republic in Upper Peru, the Spanish army is in a critical situation.

DOMESTIC.

From the Catalogue of Dartmouth College for October, 1823.—Resident graduates exclusive of Medical students 6; Medical students 73; Seniors 28; Juniors 33; Sophomores 41; Freshmen

Transylvania University .- The Lexington Monitor says, that 130 students have entered the University this autumn.

James Kent, L. L. D. has been unanimously appointed Professor of Law, in Columbia College.

The whole number of Cadets, in Mr. Partridge's Military Academy at Norwich, Vt. in Aug. 1823.

Mr. Fisher's Lectures on Mercantile Law, are highly recommended in the Palladium and other papers, by persons who have attended them .-They are intended particularly for merchants and men of business; and are said to exhibit very usefully, many principles of common law.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT .- It is estimated, that two hundred delegates, from the states immediately interested, in the union of the waters of the Ohio and Potomac, assembled in Washington, on Thursday, Nov. 6.

Five rods of the embankment of the Grand Canal, near Skenectady, lately gave way, but it was to be repaired in a few hours.

The St. Lawrence Gazette says, that competent persons are employed (at the expense of individuals,) in surveying the route of a contemplated Canal, from Chateauquay Hill to Lake Champlain,

Naval Circular .- I am directed by the honorable Secretary of the Navy to assure the officers and men of the Squadron I have the honor to command, "of the consideration in which their services on their recent expedition against the Pi rates of the West-Indies are held, and the high sense entertained of their devotion to a most arduous and dangerous service." D. PORTER. Washington City, Oct. 29, 1823.

The officers of the Navy of the United States propose to erect a Monument, at Washington, in memory of the officers, who fell in the expedition against the pirates.

AGRICULTURAL .- The Editor of the New England Farmer, at the request of a correspondent, promises to furnish a list of the most approved books, on agriculture; and also, the prices of them and the places where they may be procured.

A communication from Mr. Derby published in the Farmer Nov. 8th states, that he cultivated potatoes this season, from plants taken from a hotse, which he due on the 30th of June, and found them as large and good as potatoes are commonly in Oct. The plants, when twelve inches high, were transplanted in rows, and the ground, though it was shaded with fruit trees, produced 293 bushels per acre.

Profitable Cores .- Rev. Mr. White, of East-Sudbury, Mass. received the first premium, at the Brighton show, for his native Cow. Mr. White testified, under oath, to the following facts: " that the Cow, besides furnishing the family with milk, from the 28th of May, till the 11th of Oct., had made 156 lbs, and 9 oz, of butter; that the weight ofher milk was 2 1-2 lbs. a quart; that the weight of milk given in a day, when the calf was one week old, besides what he would take, was 35 lbs. 8 oz.; weight of milk when the calf was three weeks old, was 32 lbs. 13 oz.; that the weight of milk, the day after the calf was killed, was 60 lbs.; weight of milk, Sept. 28th, 38 lbs. 12 oz.; weigh of milk Oct. M1th, 36 lbs., or 14 qts. and 3 gills." From this it appears that the average weight of milk, from the time when the calf was killed, till Oct., was 48 lbs. daily; and that the Cow gave at the time when the calf was killed, at the rate of a barrel of milk, or 32 gallons, in 5 1-3 days.

Mr. Carpen's Cow, which received the second premium, made 202 lbs. of butter from the 2d of May till the 11th of Oct. This butter, at one shilling per lb. would sell for \$33, 50 cts.

Mr. Rice's Cow, 3 years old, which received the third premium, gave 38 lbs. of milk daily, from the 9th of Aug. till the 13th of Oct.

Benjamin Bartlett, of Eaton, N. Y. produced satisfactory testimony, at the Cattle Show in Madison, N. Y. that he raised, this season, one hundred and seventy-four bushels of corn, on an acre of ground; and three hundred and five and a half bushels of potatoes, on a half acre. He received the first premium.

Mr. Perkins is calculating to make a voyage from England to the United States, in the new steam ship which he is building, in ten days. If this can be done, it will bring the two continents 1500 miles nearer together; it will save years of time to men of business and messengers of mercy. Like the discovery of the mariner's compass, it will form a new era; it will be of inconceivable importance to the church as well as to the world How much cheaper and quicker Missionaries and Bibles may be sent through the earth.

Pauperism in Massachusetts .- The annual expense of paupers in Mass. is estimated at \$300,000. American Lead Pencils .- Mesers. John Thoreaux and Co. have discovered and purchased a lead mine in Bristol, N. H. and established a ma-

nufactory, in Concord, Mass. in which they make pencils of every variety, from lead obtained in the Soap instead of Oil, on a hone, is recommended

for sharpening knives and razors. Discovery of Coal.—The Lehigh Company of Philadelphia, has discovered a large body of coal within a mile and an half of the river. The coal which is now used in Philadelphia, is transported

SICKNESS .- New Orleans, Oct. 8th .- By Capt. Read, who left Concordia, opposite Natchez, on Saturday, we learn that the fever had not abated in any degree. Several who had returned from the country, and some old inhabitants who had

not left the city this season, had died recently.

The Georgia Missionary of Oct. 20th, contains a very serious article, occasioned by the severe sicknes, with which the state has been afflicted. It is stated that since the year 1817, the middle and upper parts of the state have been healthy till

the present scason. But at this time, is many placer, till now thought healthy, a number altegether unparalleled in the memory of the oldest inhabitants, have been removed by death.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr David Orcutt to Miss Dorcas W-Hall; Mr Jacob P. Rust to Miss Abigail Reynolds: Mr Elisha Cummings to Mrs Ann B. Noyes; Oliver Prescott, M. D. of Newburyport, to Mrs Elizabeth Oliver; Capt. John Cruft to Miss Sarah Ring; Mr John A. Mashan to Miss Harriet Hanscom; Mr Oliver Fullam to Miss Abigail Drewry; Mr Calvin Taylor to Miss Lydia Ann Wallace Robinson; Mr Thomas Baldwin Loring to Mrs. Mary Hartshorn; Mr James K. Kendall to Miss Caroline Adams; Mr Francis Deluce to Miss Mary

Tileston; John M. Hastings to Miss Mary Hudson.
In Charlestown, Mr Andrew Capen, jun. to
Miss Betsey Loring.—In Salem, Mr John Archer,
jun. to Miss Abigail B. Woodward; Mr Nicholas
Narbon to Miss Sarah Vincent.—In Hingham, Mr Elijah Beal, 3d to Miss Anna Sprague; Mr William Thomas to Miss Rachel Beal; Capt. Henry D. W. Stodder to Miss Sally Stodder.-In Lexington, Capt. Daniel Hastings to Miss Rebecca Harrington,—In New-Bedford, Mr Isaac Daven-port, of Richmond, Va. to Miss Eunice Barney.— In East-Sudbury, Mr Joseph Thayer, merchant of this city, to Miss Sarah Noyes Wyman,-In Barnstable, Mr Enoch Cobb to Miss Abiah Crocker.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Frances Ann, youngest child of John Chester, aged 11 mo.; Mr Caleb D. Munroe, 41; Mrs Nancy Wing; Mrs Mary Pollard, 75; Mrs Hannah, wife of Mr Charles James, 47; Mrs Lncy Hayes, wife of Mr Hercules H. 26; Mr Elijah Coe, of Amherst, 27; Harriet Matilda, daughter of Mr Wm. L. Lewis, 1 y.; Mrs Mary Stoddard, widow of the late Mr Thomas S. of Hingham, 73; Dudley Walker, Esq. 54; Mrs Elizabeth Robinson, 72; Mrs Susanna Webster, wife of Mr Aaron W. 29: Mrs Sarah Lawrence, 73; Master John Riley, 12, son of Mr Michael R.; Mr Robert B. Orr; Mr

Daniel Parker, 50; Mrs Lucy Crosby. In Dorchester, Mr Ezekiel Clap, 68.—In Salem, Mrs Elizabeth Driver, wife of Mr Stephen D. 79.

—In Cambridge, Mrs Lucy Meachem, 65.—In
Newton, Miss Sally Harbach, daughter of Mr Thomas H. 14.-In Hingham, Mrs Patience Harding, relict of the late Capt. Thomas H. 42.—In Worcester, Mr Silas Morse, 36; Mrs Mary Dolliver, 44.—In Brookfield, Mrs Cynthia Phipps, relict of Mr John P.55.—In Pepperell, Mrs Elizabeth wife of Capt. David Shed, 46.—In Shrewsbury, Eunice, youngest daughter of Benj. Dearborn, Esq. of Hallowell, Me.—In Nantucket, Mr Samuel Riddell, 75; Mr Paul Coggeshall, 73.—In Gloucester, Sandy Bay, Major Francis Norwood.—In Wilbraham, Mr Zebulon Chapin, 82.—In Amherst, Mass. Miss Rachel Shepard, 77 .- In Newport, Capt. John Trevett, 76, a revolutionary patriot.

In Andover, Me. Rev. JOHN STRICKLAND, in the 84th year of his age, and 59th of his ministry.
—In Chambershurg, Pa. Rev. Dr. John M'KNIGHT 70.—In England, the Right Rev. Thomas Moore, the oldest Bishop in the Moravian See.

SELF-KNOWLEDGE, a Science to be studied. Third Edition, with Notes.

AMES LORING has just published, A Treatise on Self-Knowledge; showing the Nature and Benefit of that important Science, and the Way to attain it; intermixed with various Reflections and Observations on Human Nature. By JOHN MASON, A. M. To which are now added, Questions adapted to the Work; for the use of Schools and Academies. Price 62 1-2 cts. bound.

and 37 1-2 cts. in boards. This standard little volume, comprehensive and judicious in its plan and arrangement, approving itself to the judgment of the most mature age and understanding, and happily adapted to the best improvement of young persons, being now pub-lished in a cheap from, it is hoped that pious instructors of youth will avail themselves of the opportunity now presented, of introducing it into the Schools and Academies over which they preside. The Questions in this edition are we'll adapted to facilitate the study of the valuable science of Self-Knowledge, and calculated to impress on the young mind those interesting senti-

ments with which the Treatise is so richly stored.

Nov. 15. TIMBER MERCHANT'S GUIDE LSO, a Table, whereby at one view, may be A LSO, a Table, whereby as one measure of any seen the solid and superficial measure of any square or unequal hewed Logs or Planks, from one to forty-seven inches; also, Plates representing the figures of the principal pieces of Timber, used in building a seventy-four gun ship of the line, in standing treet. By PETER GUILLET L'AINE, French by b'erth, American by choice. Just published, & for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Cornhill Square.

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Fine power loom Cotton do. Embossed & watered MOREENS, various colors, BEDS and MATRESSES, all sizes and qualities,

A good assortment of FRINGES. and various other articles in the Upholstry line. All at fair prices, by J. BUMSTEAD & SON, Nov. 15. No. 68, Cornhill.

PARIS PAPER HANGINGS.

NINETEEN cases & bales containing a choice and elegant assortment of FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, from the first manufactories in Paris. are just received by the brig Ann, from Havre. Dealers in the article and those who purchase in large quantities, supplied by the package at a small advance. J. BUMSTEAD & SON, Importers & Manufacturers. No. 68, Combill.

PEWS IN PARK-STREET CHURCH. ON MONDAY, the 17th inst. at 3 o'clock, P.M. O on the premises, will be sold at Auction— Pews No. 130, 43 and 38, in Park-Street Church. S. F. COOLIDGE, Auct. Nov. 1.

Third Edition of the Reference Testament.

CUMMINGS, HILLIARD, & CO. are about to publish another edition of this work. For typographical neatness, accuracy and cheapness, it may challenge comparison with any other Tes-tament in the market. Besides its primary object is to attract the reader's attention to the truths and duties of Revelation, and all whose opinion has been expressed to the publishers, believe it eminently adapted to promote this object. To this Edition there will be annexed an alphabetical Table of all the proper names of the New Testament, defined from the original languages and marked for pronunciation, with figured vowels according to Walker's key and rules. By this meth, od the text will not be disfigured with vowel acod the text will not be disngured with vowel ac-cents, the learner will not see words divided and accented in reading lessons which he ought to see thus only in his dictionary, and the proper names themselves will appear, as usual, except when necessary to see them in the subjoined Table, where they will be found both defined and accented for pronunciation.

ENCYCLOPEDIA.—The first 16 volumes of the American Edition of the New Edinburgh Encyclopadia, for sale at a low price, with the right of subscription for the whole set. Enquire at the Recorder-Office.

POET'S CORNER.

THE WORLD TO COME. By Bowning.

If all our hopes and all our fears Were prisoned in life's narrow bound; If, travellers through this vale of tears, We saw no better world beyond; O what could check the rising sigh, What earthly thing could pleasure give? O who would venture then to die O who could then endure to live?

Were life a dark and desert moor, Where mists and clouds eternal spread Their gloomy veil behind, before, And tempests thunder overhead: Where not a sunbeam breaks the gloom And not a flow'ret smiles beneath; Who could exist in such a tomb-Who dwell in darkness and in death?

And such were life, without the ray From our divine religion given; 'Tis this that makes our darkness day; Tis this that makes our earth a heaven. Bright as the golden sun above, And beautiful the flowers that bloom And all is joy and all is love, Reflected from the world to come.

MISCELLANY.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. Donations into the Treasury of the American Education Society, in October, 1823.

Sabbath Sch. Char. Association, Boston, \$50 00 Collection in the Old S. Chh. at the Anniv. 195 57 Dea. Farwell, Hopkinton, N. H. Fem. Aux. Educ. Soc. Beverly, for 1822, 44 00 Do. do. do. do. for 1823, Norfolk Aux. Ed. Soc. clothes, value 10 50 Female Charitable Soc. Phillipston, Mass. bundle of Clothing, and money, Avails of a fruit tree, from S. W., New Hart-6 00 ford, Con. Friend in Millbury, Mass. Miss E. Woodruff, Morristown, N. J. 5 00 David Mack, Jr. Middlefield, Mass. Jacob Robbins Warren, N. York, John Murdock, (\$4 of which was avails of a missionary field of his son.) Miss Jerosha Blake, Ringe, N.H. Monthly Concert, Warwick, Mass. Collected by the Miss Seaburys, in a charity box, Taunton, Marriage fees for 1822, of Rev. Joseph Haven, Dennis, Mass. Friend, by Rev. D. Huntington, Female Charitable Society, Northwood, N. H. a box of clothing, value \$32, 38 Friend, by N. H. Esq.

Oliver Clark, Tewksbury, Mass. Middlesex Aux. Education Society, Monthly Concert, Northfield, Mass. Cyrus Comstock, Lewis, N. Y. Church in Pembroke, N. H. Annual Subscriptions. Dr. Jesse Wheaton, Dedham, J. Evarts, Esq. Boston, Rev. Abiel Holmes, D. D. Cambridge, Henry Hill, Esq. Boston, Levi Weld,

Rev. John H. Rice, D.D. Richmond, Virg. Adam Hawkes, Rev. J. Haven, Dennis, Mass. Life Subscriptions. Rev. John Miles, from the Fem. Charitable Society, Grafton, Mass. Rev. Wm. Richie, from Ladies of the 1st Parish, Needham, Rev. Wells Andrews, from members of the

2d Presbt. Chh. in Alexandria, Dist. Col. 40 00 A. P. CLEVELAND, Treasurer, \ No. 10, Merchants Row, Boston. \$ \$680 60

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Donations for October, 1823. Newbury Tract Society, Ladies Aux. do do Concord, N. H. Auxiliary do do in Buckland, Mass. 1 00 do in Weston, Mass. do in Merrimac, N. H. do in Dedham, Mass. do 5 08 in do South Parish. in Stir. Hadley Canal, 33 in Fitz william, N. H. do in Gilsoru, N. H. 2 58 do in Keene, A. H. 15 09 do do in Alstead, N. H. 6 00 John Lovell, Esq. Medway, 5 00 A Friend to Tracts, Mrs. Bracket, and Misses M. A. and E. I 100 00 Bracket, Greenland, N. H. 2 00 Messrs, Crane & Joy, New-York city, Life Members. Rev. Josiah G. Merrill, Otisfield, Me. Rev. Joseph B. Felt, Sharon, Mass. 26' 00 20 44 Rev. Jonathan Fisher, Blue Hill, Me. Richard Chamberlain, Esq. Boston, Rev. Holloway Fish, Marlborough, N. H. Eliphalet Wickes, Esq. Jamaica, N. Y. Rev. Noah Creasey, N. Yarmouth, Me. 20 00 20 00 20 00 Wm. Kellogg, Esq. Fredericksburg , Va. 20 00 Amos Blanchard, Treasurer.

Andover, Ms. Nov. 1, 1823. CARDS.

The subscriber, Pastor of the first Congrega tional Church in Rindge, N. H. acknowledges the receipt of \$20, from the Female Missionary Society, in his Parish, to constitute him a life

A. W. BURNHAM.

TIRZAH K. BURNHAM, likewise acknowledges the receipt of \$10, from females in Rindge, to constitute her a member of the Boston Jews Society.

These tokens of affection from a beloved people, are very gratefully received, particularly

member of the American Tract Society.

cause they have an intimate connexion with the prosperity of Zion. May these efforts to do good, be successful; and those who was a little of the control of successful; and those who make them, experience those consolations which flow from love to God and his cause. For an encouragement to others, it may not be

improper here to state, that in addition to the sums above named, females in Rindge, within a year and a half, have contributed \$70, to make their Pastor a life member of the American Education Society, and of the N. H. Missionary Society, besides some other charities to an equal amount, which need not be mentioned in this place.

MR. WILLIS,-Through your paper, I wish to to the ladies of present my acknowledgements to the ladies of the Cent Society of Berkley, Mass. for \$20, to constitute me a life member of the American Tract Society. This donation, as a renewed to-ken of respect to their Pastor, he will not forget; but as another proof of their zeal in that cause for which Jesus died, and which involves all that is truly valuable to man, it is more especially gratifying. Berkley, Oct. 22, 1823. THOMAS ANDROS.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the re-ceipt of \$20, from Mrs. Melly Kendall, Treasu-rer of the Female Charitable Society, in Dunsta-ble, Mass. to constitute him a life member of the American Tract Society. May the charity of these daughters of Zion be instrumental of adrancing the cause of Christ in the world. It is thankfully received as a testimonial of the deep nterest they have taken in this good cause, and fregard and affection to their Pastor. ey thus attempt to water others, may they be attend with the sanctifying influences of the He-SAMUEL H. TOLMAN. able, Mass. Oct. 29, 1823.

CAUSE OF AFRICA.

Extract from a late Appeal of Mr. WILBERFORCE, to the "Religion, Justice and Humanity of the Inhabitants of the British Empire, in behalf of the Negro Slaves in the West Indies," published

In vindicating the intellectual and moral capa

cities of the Negroes he observes: "It is at Sierra Leone that the great experiment on human nature has been tried; and there it has appeared, that the poor African barbarians, just rescued from the holds of slave ships, are capable, not merely of being civilized, but of soon enjoying with advantage, the rights and institutions of British freemen. In truth, to have formed any conclusions against the Negroes from the experience we had of them in their state of bondage, was not less unphilosophical than unjust. It was remarked by M. Dupiers, the British Consul at Mogadore, that even the generality of European Christians, after a long captivity and seropean Christians, after a long capture, avere treatment among the Arabs, appeared at vere treatment among the Arabs, appeared at first exceedingly stupid and insensible. adds, " they have been any considerable time in slavery, they appear lost to reason and feeling; their spirits broken, and their faculties sunk in a species of stupor which I am unable adequately to describe. They appear degraded even below the Negro slave. The succession of hardships, without any protecting law to which they can appeal for any alleviation or redress, seems to destroy every spring of exertion or hope in their minds. They appear indifferent to every thing around them; abject, servile, and brutish."

If the native intelligence and buoyant independence of Britons cannot survive in the dark and baleful climate of personal slavery, could it be reasonably expected that the poor Africans, unsupported by any consciousness of personal dignity or civil rights, should not yield to the malignant influences to which they had so long been subjected, and be depressed even below the human species? But at Sierra Leone, they have resumed the stature and port of men, and have acquired, in an eminent degree, the virtues of the citizen and the subject. Witness the peace, and order, and loyalty which have generally prevailed in this colony, in a remarkable degree; especially under the present excellent Governor, Sir Charles MacCarthy. Still more, these recent savages, having become the subjects of religious and moral culture, have manifested the greatest willing nes to receive instruction, and made a practica proficiency in Christianity, such as might put Europeans to the blush. Not only have they learned with facility the principles of the Christian faith, but they have shewn by their mutual kindness, and by their attachment and gratitude to their worthy pastors and superintendants, that they have derived from their knowledge of Christianity its moral and practical fruits.

The same testimony as to the progress of the Negro children in common school learning, has been given by all the masters who have instructed them in the island of Hayti; and the Missionaries, in our different West Indian islands, testify, with one consent, the gratitude and attachment which the West Indian, no less than the Sierra Leone Negroes, feel to those who condescend to become their teachers.

Again; the impression so assiduously attempted to be made, that the indolence of the Negro race was utterly incurable, and that without the driving whip they never would willingly engage in agricultural labour, has been shown to be utterly without foundation. Mr. Parke relates, that the Africans. when prompted by any adequate motives, would work diligently and perseveringly, both in agricultural and manufacturing labors. And there is on the African coast a whole nation of the most muscular men and the hardiest labourers, who from their known industry, are hired both for government service, and by the European traders, as workmen, both on ship board and on shore But another still more swiking instance has been lately afforded in Trinidad. There many hundreds of American Negroes, at the close of the late unhappy war with the United States, were, by the humane policy of Sir Ralph Woodford, received into Trinidad, to the no small alarm of the planters. These were slaves enfranchised by desertion; yet, instead of becoming a nuisance to the community by idleness and dissolute manners, as prejudice loudly foretold, they have maintain ed themselves well, in various ways, by their own industry and prudence. Many of them have worked as hired labourers for the planters with so much diligence and good conduct, that they are now universally regarded as a valuable acquisiti. on to the colony; & it is supposed, that a large ad, dition to their number would be gladly received.'

WASHINGTON ON THE MARRIED LIFE.

From ' Relies of Literature,' by Stephen Collect, A. M. London, 1823.

Among several specimens of American Literature, which the author has inserted in his work, we find the following elegant letter, on an important subject, from the pen of our illustrious Washington.

Letter from Gen. Washington to the Marquis De Chastellux.

Mount-Vernon, April 25, 1788. My dear Marquis—In reading your friendly and acceptable letter of the 21st December, 1787, which came to hand by the last mail; I was, as you may well suppose, not less delighted than surprised, to come across that plain American word "my wife." A wife! Well, my dear marquis, I can hardly refrain from smiling, to find you are caught at last. I saw, by the eulogium you often made on the happiness of domestic life in America, that you had swallowed the bait, and that you would, as sure as you are a philosopher and a soldier, be taken one day or other. So your day has at length come. I am glad of it with all my life and soul. It is good enough for you: now you are so well served for coming to fight in favour American rebels all the way across the Atlantic Ocean, by catching the terrible contagion, which like the small pox or the plague, a man can only have once in his life, because it commonly lasts him (at least with us in America; I don't know how you manage these matters in France) for his life-time. And yet, after all the maledictions you so richly merit on the subject, the worst wish I can find in my heart to make against Madams de-Chastellux and yourself, is, that you may neither of you get the better of this domestic felicity during the course of your mortal existence.

If so wonderful an event should have occasione me, my dear Marquis, to have written in a strange style, you will understand me as clearly as if I had said, (what, in plain English, is simple truth;) do me the justice to believe that I take heart-fell interest in whatever concerns your happiness and in this view, I sincerely congratulate you or

our auspicious matrimonial connexion.

I am happy to find that Madame de Chastellux is so immediately connected with the Duchess of Orleans, as I have always understood that this no ble lady was an illustrious pattern of connubial love, as well as an excellent model of virtue in

general. While you have been making love under the banners of Hymen, the great personages of the north have been making war under the inspiration or rather the infatuation of Mars. Now, for my part, I humbly conceive you had much the bast and wisest of the bargain, for certainly it is more consonant to all the principles of reason and reli gion, (natural and revealed,) to replenish the earth with inhabitants, rather than depopulate it by kil-ling those already in existence; besides, it is time for the age of knight-errantry and mad heroism to be at an end.—Your young military men, who want to reap the harvest of laurels, don't care I suppose, how many seeds of war are sown; but for the sake of humanity, it is devoutly to be wish-ed, that the manly employment of agriculture, and the humanizing benefits of commerce, should su-

persede the waste of war and the rage of conquest; that the swords might be turned into ploughshares, the spears into pruning-hooks, and, as the Scrip-tures express it, "the nations learn war no more."

I will now give you a little news from this side of the Atlantic, and then finish .- As for us, we are plodding on in the dark road of peace and politics. We, who live in these ends of the earth, only hear of the rumours of war, like the roar of distant thunder. It is to be hoped our remote local situation will prevent us from being swept into its vortex.

The constitution, which was proposed by the ederal convention, has been adopted by the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Georgia. No state has rejected it. The convention of Maryland is now sitting and will probably adopt it, as that of South-Carolina will do in May. The other conventions will assemble early in the summer. Hitherto, there has been much greater unanimity in favor of the proposed government than could have been reasonably expected.

Should it be adopted, (and I think it will be,) America will lift up her head again, and in a few rears become respectable among the nations. It s a flattering and consolatory reflection, that our rising republic has the good wishes of all philosophers, patriots and virtuous men, in all nations; and that they look upon it as a kind of asylum for mankind. God grant that we may not be disappointed in our honest expectations by our folly and erverseness!

With sentiments of the purest attachment and esteem, I have the honor to be, my dear marquis, your most obedient and humble servant.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

P. S. If the Duke de Lauzun is still with you, beg you will thank him, in my name, for his kind remembrance of me, and make my compli-

ments to him. May 1st .- Since writing the above, I have been favoured with a duplicate of your letter, in the hand writing of a lady. I cannot close this, without acknowledging my obligations to the flattering postscript of the fair transcriber. In effect, my dear marquis, the characters of this interpreter of your sentiments are so much fairer than those through which I have been accustomed to decipher them, that I already consider myself as no small gainer by your matrimonial connexion; especially as I hope that your amiable amanuensis will not forget, sometimes, to add a few annotations of her own to your original text.

HOWARD BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society was held at Concert Hall on the evening of Tuesday the 28th ult. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

JOHN TAPPAN, Esq. President. JoSIAH F. BUMSTEAD, Secretary. Dea. Moses GRANT, Treasurer. Standing Committee, -Joseph Urann, Edward mith, Aaron Woodman, Matthias Crocker, Wm.

dams, Benjamin Howard, Wm. G. Lambert, Otis Tileston, Ezra Chamberlain, Horace Fox, Samuel Beal, John W. Rogers, Jacob Bancroft, and Isaac H. Parker. Auditors .- Asa Ward and Albert Hobart. Committee to solicit Donations, &c .- Jonathan

arleton, Moses Williams, John Fenno Jr. Henry Oliver, J. Richardson, Levi Bartlett, Daniel Cummings, Doct. John Thayer, John K. Simpson, Francis Watts, Eleanar Howard, Calvin Hayen, James Means, Albert Hobart, Benjamin Howard, William Marston, Abbot Lawrence, Doct. Robert Fennelly, Samuel D. Torrey, Joseph Lewis, J. P. Blanchard, Stephen Dix, H. G. Ware, and David

Report of the Standing Committee. GENTLEMEN, &c .- Your Committee, having scharged the arduous duties, which you assignd them at the last annual meeting, beg leave to assure you, that their own experience has furnish. ed them with multiplied proofs of the importance of this institution. In no former year have their labors exceeded those of the past. A circumstantial detail of half the cases in which your funds have been distributed would fill a volume. Since the last annual meeting, 2055 dollars have been expended. The average amount given to one individual or one family at a time, would not exceed one dollar. From this statement, a tolerably adequate idea may be formed of the extent of the labors of the committee. Yet multiplied as these labors have been, they have not been deterred from performing them. Nor have they at all relaxed in scrutinizing the character and weighing the circumstances in all cases to which their attention has been called. These duties have been perseveringly discharged, from the conviction, that remissness here, would not only defeat the benevolest object in view, but convert your munificence into a source of evil, by diminishing the motives to personal industry. Experience has taught your committee how important it is to exercise a sound discretion, in deciding in what cases, and to what extent, relief ought to be

As benevolent institutions are exclusively the offspring of Religion, all their operations should be inspired and regulated by its sacred principles. None but motives of benevolence will stimulate disinterested efforts for the happiness of others. In view of worldly advantage the mind is easily excited to action. The love of affluence arms it with resolution. To obtain its object, dangers and difficulties are cheerfully encountered. Success in one enterprise prepares the way for a se cond. And the neater one approaches towards the consummation of his wishes, the more vigorons are his exertions. But to submit to labors without the hope of any earthly reward; to investigate with patience cases of perplexity; to arbitrate between conflicting claims; to make sacri fices of time, of ease, and of property, with but a few to co-operate, and some to dissuade, demands a vigorous impulse of that charity which seeketh not her own. We are happy to make these ob-servations before those who can justly appreciate them; and who have given many proofs of their readiness to make the sacrifices, which are demanded by the object of our association.

The subjects who have enjoyed the benefits o your charity have been very numerous. Their necessities have rendered their calls for assistance urgent and pressing. The committee have been cautious in selecting them, and have aimed to give relief proportionate to the degree of their wants and the fairness of their claims. Doubtful characters have been relieved spartngly, and by way of probation. The effect produced has been carefully watched, and has been made a rule to

govern the conduct in subsequent applications.

In cases of want occasioned, or perpetuated by intemperance, relief has been withheld, except where the temperate and industrious members of the family have been incapacitated by sickness, or the infirmities of age to provide for themselves. Intemperance, we are compelled to regard, not only as the prolific source of poverty and crime, but, where it has once become deep rooted and

habitual, as scarcely possible to be eradicated.

The miseries which are consequent upon intemperance, in their number, magnitude, and direful consequences, are absolutely incalculable. When we consider these consequences of intem perance, and reflect how hopeless is the reforma tion of the drunkard, we must feel constrained to encourage every attempt to prefent an evil, fatal, and alarming, in its progress, is "the pestilence that walketh in darkness, or the destruction that

wasteth at noonday." Could we make a full estimate of all the proerty wasted by intemperance; of the loss of time and character, and domestic comfort; and of the vices and miseries which infallibly ensue, th result would be truly appalling. It could not fall to awaken all our solicitude, that some more effectual measures were employed to suppress a vice, so prevalent and portentous. The good produced by meral instruction, among all other classes of the destitute, is, not unfrequently, equivalent to that produced by relieving their temporal wants. But intemperance closes the door to moral instruction, and renders all attempts at reformation unavailing. Its victims are ins sible to the most powerful motives, that can be addressed, either to their hopes or their fears. Unless the progress of this destroyer be arrested, crimes will continue to be multiplied; poverty and suffering will succeed the neglect of moral and social duties; and the community must sustain an increasing burthen of taxes, for the support of the poor, as well as for the means of its own se-EZRA HASKELL, Sec'ry.

> For the Boston Recorder. SABBATH SCHOOLS.

MR. WILLIS,—You will doubtless gratify the friends of Sabbath Schools, by inserting a brief extract from my Journal, since passing through

I left Methuen, my native town, upon the 2d of August, passing through the states of New-Hampshire and Vermont into New-York. On my arrival in Albany, I received and forwarded the books which had been collected and sent there by the friends of Sabbath Schools in different parts of the Union, to the number of 17 boxes, weighing upwards of twenty-seven hundred weight. These boxes I ordered to Youngstown, where I shortly after arrived, and began my arduous task of distribution. Some are left in the care of A. G. Henman, Esq. One box was sent to Lockport, one to Black Rock, one to Buffalo, one to Painesville, (Ohio) one to Cleaveland, one to Ellyria, one to Norwalk, one to Sandusky, one to Meiggs, one to River Raisin, two to Detroit, one to Mack-

ena, one to Green Bay, one to Sault de St. Marie. In each of these places where no SabbathSchool ociety is formed, an agent has been selected, who is requested to take charge of said books, & exert himself to form a Sabbath School Society if practicable, and consign books to their care, especially those which may be suitable to be put into a juvenile library. The Bibles and Testaments, a few of which I put into each box, I have ordered to be given to such poor families as may be destitute and not able to purchase. The other books and Magazines which were entrusted to me, I have requested the agents to place in situations to be lent out in the form of circulating libraries, and whatever may be collected for the use of them. to be vested by said agents, or the SabbathSchool Societies, in suitable books, to be used in places where the money may be collected; a part to be applied towards increasing the stock of books for circulating libraries, and a part towards establishing juvenile libraries for the use of the Sabbath

From long experience, I have found that the plan of conducting Sabbath Schools in giving tickets, and redeeming them by money or books, is very objectionable. It encourages a mercenary and covetons temper; and the children & youth are not so much profited by receiving presents, as by having access to a well chosen library of juvenile books. And it costs more to support a Sabbath School upon that plan than by establishing a library. But it will not be best to give the children of Sabbath Schools access to such libraries oftener than one week in four, and the youth of the Bible Class, may probably be in-dulged with access to the library every other week. And upon the Sabbath after such a book has been taken out, let it be returned, and the child or youth questioned respecting its contents; other lessons being suspended on the days on which the books may be returned. This plan, would introduce variety into the schools; create a taste for reading; and profit all the families, into which such books might be carried. But great care ought to be exercised, in selecting the books for such libraries, to see that no pernicious or trifling book be introduced. To carry this plan into operation, a Sabbath School Society ought to be stablished in every town and settlement.

When the importance of these institutions is known, no friend to his country will refuse to end his aid towards carrying them into operation. There can be no doubt, but what a good Sabbath School Society may do more in any place, towards building up the Redeemer's kingdom. than can be done by the exertions of an unaided clergyman.

I have received a number of kind presents, both in books and money, since I set out upon my last journey; for which I would, through your paper, return the donors my sincere thanks.

It may be gratifying to the lady who gave the ewels, which were mentioned in your paper of Oct. ast, to know, that since my last communication, I exchanged those jewels for 30 copies of Doddridge' Rise and Progress of Religion .- And it is hoped, that as they are in circulation in a number of places, they will do good to many poor sinners. And it is sincerely hoped, that all other useless ornaments, may be as well exchanged, and rendered as useful as they are.

That all may do good as they have opportunity, both in the establishment of Sabbath Schools, and in every other manner, is the sincere desire, and fervent prayer of the public's Humble Servant.

Detroit, Oct. 22, 1823. T. Ossood.

DEFERRED SUMMARY.

The Jews .- In Toplitz, Germany, a small porion of the worst part of the place is allotted them, and they are obliged to be in their houses, before a certain hour of the evening, under a se-

vere penalty.

The Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar has adopted measures of some political liberality towards them; but among these regulations there is not a little of the effects of prejudice. In a family of Jews devoted to trade only one son is allowed to

Even in one of the U. States, (Maryland,) the lews are not permitted to hold a public office.

Duelling .- The Graud Jury of Charleston District has presented Duelling as one of the greatest crimes against the peace and welfare of society, and as equally proscribed by the laws of God and man. It is recommended that the Constitution of the State be so altered as to disqualify the principal and second from holding any place of ho-nor, trust, or profit, and that the Representatives from Charleston use every exertion to obtain modification of any article in the Constitution which may prevent the enactment of efficient laws against the practice.

There are, in the United States, Constitutional provisions against duelling, but they are never en-

A Duel was lately fought in Canada by two ludian Chriefs. One of them was killed.

City of Washington .- In this city, within the past season, sixty private buildings, many of them large and handsome houses, have been erected. A new Baptist church and an African church have been added to the fourteen places of public worship which the city already contained. sides these public edifices, a large building has been reared opposite the Department of State, for the Branch of the United States' Bank, which, when finished, will form a conspicuous ornament to the city. That portion of the City Hall which was obtained by the government for the use of the Circuit Court, has been finished, and the court with all its offices, removed thither. The sum of \$9000 has been expended in filling up the low grounds on the Tiber; much progress has been made on the new route to which the canal is to be removed, and in a year or two, the extensive tract in front of the Capitol, heretofore a great part of if a swamp, will offer to the view the Botanic Garden, and a planted and ornamented Mall. [Intelligencer.

the region of the same and the

News Papers, in the United States .- The wi News Papers, in the United States.—The wind number is supposed to be 600. In New-York the about 100; in Pennsylvania about the same num-ber; in New-Jersey 20. The Boston Daily Adve-tiser hopes soon to present a complete list of the Zim's Herald—This paper is to be enlarge at the commencement of the 2d vol. in Jan. and

Mr. Barber Badger, late editor of the R. I. Infall gencer, has taken the direction of it. It has a

patronage of the N. E. Methodist Conference.

The first number of the Rhode Island Espirit,
monthly publication, conducted by the Rev. Alle. Brown of Providence, has just issued fro

DEATHS.

At sea, on his passage to England, May 34, to Rev. W. Johnson, Missionary at Sierra Lens. On the 6th, also at sea, the Rev. S. Flood, in Colonial Chaplain at Sierra Leone; On the 24 of April at Sierra Leone, Mr. Burner, Schoolman at Freetown; On the 24th Rev. W. H. Schen Missionary; On the 8th of May, Rev. H. Palar Missionary. The death of these individu severe loss to the colony, and to the flou churches which have arisen under their labor

In Wakefield, N. H. Oct. 14, Nathaniel dough, in the 94th year of his age-retain faculties to the last. He stands the third in faculties to the last. He stands the third in the catalogue of longevity in that town.—Rose, Macklin, died in 1787, aged as was supposed like in 1808 Samuel Allen, aged 97.—A sister of the Murdough is now living in her 92d year, and the last severe aver 90, in Wakefeld.

other persons over 90, in Wakefield. In Amherst, Oct. 13, Mrs. Mary Barnard, a 101 years and 6 months, the mother of the Re-Jeremiah Barnard. She was born in April, 172 and excepting one person, attained to the gra est age of any ever living in that town. It is fact deserving of notice, that within the year passix persons have died in Amherst of the follows six persons have circuit Admerst of the follower ages, viz, 98, 90, 94, 93, 93 & 101, total 574 year. In Sunderland, Mr. William Bridges, a your man at work in a Clothier's machinery. He was caught in the band of a large drum which carried the teazling machine, and whirled over and over before the gate could be stopped. Life departed within 3 or 4 hours.

In Hudson, Capt. W. Hallenbeck; killed be

being thrown from a waggon. In Long Island Sound, N. Y. Capt. S. Havley, of Bridgeport-He fell overboard, while attempt ing to put on his great coat by throwing it out ais head and entering both arms at once. A few days since, a child of Mr. Job Gorham,

Edgartown, while going to call her father to disner, fell into a tan vat, which was soon discovere and she taken out nearly exhausted. She died early next morning.

Summer Street Academy. WILBUR & E. CHAPMAN, respectfully . inform their patrons and the public, that new classes will be formed in this academy to second Monday in Nov. Those pupils expects to attend the next quarter are requested to as mence then if practicable. Young Ladie vie wish only to attend to Rhetoric and Composition can call at 9 o'clock, A. M. of that day, leam to terms and be formed in classes.

HUBBARD & GREENOUGH, No. 1, Hinkley's Buildings, Central-Street. AVE for sale, a complete assortment of Ba tish, Irish, Scotch, German, French, Ilaha Canton and Bengal Goods-also American Mass factures of almost every description-all of which they offer at the lowest market prices, for Cabor short approved Credit. 6w Oct. 25.

JEREMIAH FITCH & Co.

No. 7, Market-Street, Up Slairs. AVE just received, by the late ships from England, their usual supply of Woolen, Colon and Worsted Goods, which are offered for sale by the package or piece. 8w

NEW AND RICH GOODS. ORACE DRAPER, No. 21 & 23, Market Street, has just received and offers for sal the following Staple, Fancy and Mourning Good 1 bale Tartan Plaids-4 do Caroline do-3 d Flannels, 3-4 and 4-4 wide—1 do Rose Blankel, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 & 12-4—Rich 13-4 & 14 Massailes Counterpanes, Cheap!—black Cashmet Long Shawls—plain black Bombazetts—black Face Veils, rich patterns—black and white Leg-horn Bonnets & Gipsies—Linen Cambrick Hokk pieces from 3s9 to 9s each, some of which have elegant purple borders-5-4 black Bombazeens, from 7s6 to \$3, 75—Best quality Mourning Crapes—do common—Best double chain Jet Black Levantines—do common—Black Sinshaws—5-3 blk Levantines, for Gentlemen's Cravats-4-4 Black Taffata Cravats-4-4 superfine Sheer Linen Lawn for Clergymen's Bands-5-4 Imitation LinenCambrick Cravats-Linen Cambricks-Rich black color'd figur'd Silks for Dreesses or Pelisses-col Bombazeens, 2-4 wide-black and col'd Plushes for trimmings -do Trimmings in setts-black and color'd figured Bombazetts-4-4 color'd Rattine - White Long Shawls, prices from \$5 to 65 each
- Striped Marceline Silks-Women's and Misse'
Habit Kid Gloves, at the low price of 25 cents pr pair-100 Comforters, made of the best materials American, India, German and French Silk Pocket Hdkfs-Merino Hdkfs and Shawls-Merino Bagti do Points-Black and White Seersuckers-black Worsted Hose—Cologne Water by the box or single bottle—black and cold Cambricks for linings.
Elastic Ties—Black Ribbons, all widths—Grea Bounet Silks-Watch Ribbons-long white Ki Gloves-Curtain Bindings-Cotton Cambricks Musline—superfine Book do—a great variety of black and slate and col'd Hdkfs-Elegant French Prints—white Twill'd Silks, at 6s per yd of super quality—Swiss Muslins, plain and figured—super black Kid Gloves—green Silk Velvets—mens and women's white wash leather Gloves-men's blace Kid do—Boxes in nests, 4 to the nest—do 2 dowhite and col'd Sattins-Long Lawns-black and white Thread Lace—do fig'd do—Elegant Black Sattin Gauzes, a new article for dresses of trip mings-black double Pongees-do Concant-Embroider'd Crape Shawl, price \$18-FrenchFrencher

nella Shoes—Zophyrs and Zelias, &c. which as for sale at fair prices. 12w Nor. 8. BOOTS AT GREAT BARGAINS. No. 63, Cornhill.

WILLIAM S. CHADWICK has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing, the most extensive assortment of Gentlemen's Boots, that can be found in this city. He is manufacturing call be found in this city. He is manufacturing call be found in this city. skin warranted Boots, (not city-made at the let price of \$2 50 to \$4.) The advantages which is possesses in the manufacture of Boots are such a possesses in the manufacture of Boots are such a possesses. possesses in the manufacture of Boots are such an oother shoe-store dealer in this city can posted as they are cut out and made under the direction of one whose well known abilities in that bright of business, is not surpassed by any other in this country. And as cheap Boots appear to be the offer of the present day, he is determined to avail bits self of every advantage, to make Boots in such self of every advantage, to make Boots in such manner, that he can sell them at the most reduce manner, that he can sell them at the most reprices, and at the same time made handsome and good. Measures taken as usual, and Boots and Shoes made at the shortest notice. His best cut tom Boots made of American stock, \$6: do. will tom Boots made of American stock, \$6: do. will take the soles, \$7, warranted to equal any made in America. Also, gentlemen's walking Shoes; dress do., handsome Dancing of the Morning Slippers, and Over Shoes, made of the Morning Slippers, and over Shoes, made elegant assortment of ladies black and colored elegant assortment of ladies black and colored skid, Morocco and Denmark Sattin Walking Shoes Kid, Morocco and Denmark Sattin Walking Shoes Ladies English Kid, Velveteen, lipudia, French Denmark Satin and Silk Dress Slipudia, French Denmark Satin and Silk Dress Slipudia a prices, and at the same time made handsome an dia, French Denmark Satin and Silk Dress pers, black and elegant colors, cut and made the latest fashion, Miss's Denmark Satin Shot children's and based to the latest fashion, Miss's Denmark Satin Shot children's and based to the sating of the sating sa children's and boy's do. together with every other article belonging to his line of business; all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms at whole colors. at whole sale and retail.

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